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Tower Views

by Clearway

The Rules Are Laid Down

Europe Leans Peaceward

A Thought About Vacation

¶ **Inventiveness** — The nonstop flight of Germany's catapult flying boat, Nordmeer, from the Azores to Port Washington, N. Y.; the successful crossing of Britain's pickaback seaplane, the Mercury (now being groomed at the same aqua-port); and the still-tingling thrill of Corrigan's lone flight; these emphasize something that teachers, at the Social Education Conference at Stanford University, Calif., are called to consider. Speakers are telling some 1,500 educators there that the stupendous technological developments of this age demand an equally progressive achievement in the social fields. Living democracy, they say, is the vital thing, but it must be achieved through self-government and "social inventiveness." • We can't imagine any social "invention" likely to be more impressive than the Sermon on the Mount. So, how about some utilization, before experimenting with invention?

¶ **Rulers**—King George and Queen Elizabeth bid good-by to Paris. At the station President Lebrun and Mme. Lebrun, together with municipal and national officials, extend final felicitations. Says Mme. Lebrun to the Queen: "Your Majesty has won the hearts of all Paris." • When all the cheers have died away; and the banquet flowers have faded; and the careful deliberations of statesmen in the wings have hatched their broods of diplomacy; we wonder if the truth behind that unaffected little statement may not weigh more for human weal than all the suggestions of military resources the occasion brought forth.

¶ **Germany**—There is reason for believing that the entente cordiale so effectively demonstrated by their Majesties' visit to France is spreading its influence into the Reich. It is "understood" that Reichsführer Hitler is offering to work out a compromise settlement on "outstanding questions" with Britain, and that all three powers are ready to discuss the military aviation question. Herr Hitler's recent airing of peaceful assurances would seem to indicate that the realization has at last penetrated to consciousness of Teuton diplomacy that British and French friendship is unbreakable, Italo-German friendship is by no means unassailable, and that the Führer's original policy of friendship with England (see "Mein Kampf") is Pan-Germania's best bet. The idea is not displeasing to the British Government, either, and Prime Minister Chamberlain hastens to respond to the overture. • The sentiment is prevalent in European diplomatic circles that the re-opening of negotiations for far-reaching political appeasement is imminent.

¶ **Russia**—Soviet troops move along the borders of Manchukuo, perhaps cross to puppet-state soil near Changku-feng. Japanese "guardians" of the Chinese territory object, protesting that the Russians have invaded Manchukuoan territory. Russia says they're mistaken. Treaty maps, it claims, show the territory to be Russian soil. Thus the latest of a long series of such crises emphasizes the chip-on-the-shoulder attitude existing between the two Far Eastern powers. Russia says in so many words: "We'll not budge. We'll move troops along the border as we see fit. We're not trying to start anything; but if Japan wants to make an issue of this, it will find us defending our territory." Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, adroit, shrewd, tells the Japanese Ambassador all this and more. He says: "Your threats of armed force may be good diplomacy elsewhere. Such methods will not succeed in Moscow." • Observers listen to the exchange of rough language; weigh it; decide that it is not fighting talk. Force faces force and loses confidence.

¶ **Excerpt from a Diary**—Even from a Tower one contemplates a vacation with a personal sense of anticipation. It seems difficult, for the moment, to see it in terms other than a capital R-e-l-a-x-a-t-i-o-n. And then I pause to consider that the most relaxed creature I know anything about is a jellyfish—and that makes one thoughtful. I would not willingly spend a jellyfishy vacation, even though fully aware that the Latin "vacare" means to be empty—a sort of idle waste of time. I prefer to do as the Romans and the French did and interpret "vacatio" and "vacation" as meaning "emptied of or free from regular duties." That leaves one free to devote much of the time when he is "emptied of regular duties" to filling the chinks and crevices of thought with new impressions, new lessons, new wisdom, new ideas, new inspiration, new consecration. In short, taking a hint from the original Latin, vacation seems an appropriate time for emptying thought of vacant thinking, and filling it with that which endureth. I shall never lose a sunset once seen at Grand Canyon. No more can I be deprived of the inspiration of lofty ideas. My vacation may take me far or leave me in my own front yard, but if I make it a period of "emptying"—and renewing—I shall return from it reinvigorated, rededicated.

Czechs Propose Four Legislatures

British Premier confers with German envoy—London hears personal message goes to Hitler.

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is reliably reported to have given Chancellor Hitler's Ambassador a personal message for the German Führer in response to the latter's recent assurances of peaceful aims in Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain had a long conference at No. 10 Downing Street with Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, the German ambassador, who is leaving for Berlin on vacation. The message was understood to have been given then.

The Ambassador's visit indicated that the British Prime Minister planned quick action to follow Herr Hitler's peace gesture in sending Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, his confidential envoy, here with a message delivered to Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

As in the private conference between Captain Wiedemann and Lord Halifax at the latter's home Monday night, the question of Czechoslovakia's Germanic minority was believed to have figured largely in the Chamberlain-von Dirksen discussion.

Captain Wiedemann talked to Lord Halifax just before the latter went to Paris with King George, and what the German envoy told him was understood to have figured largely in the Paris conversations between Lord Halifax and Premier Edward Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of France.

In Paris the authoritative view was expressed that the King's visit of state and attendant circumstances had brightened the prospects of friendship between Britain and France and Germany.

In London official circles indicated that Captain Wiedemann's visit might be considered the German initiative that British Government considered necessary for a reopening of negotiations for far-reaching political appeasement. Such negotiations had barely been begun when Germany's annexation of Austria, March 13, ruptured them.

Peaceful Solution Declared Possible

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 22

Ernst Kundt, Parliamentary leader of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority, says peaceful settlement of Sudeten-Czechoslovak friction is still possible.

"We've been pressing the Government for weeks to make known its proposals," Herr Kundt told a group of foreign correspondents here.

"We shall strive passionately for a solution acceptable to all concerned until and unless the Government replies with a categoric no to our representations.

"There are only two alternatives—either there will be equality for all nationality groups and self-determination for each group or a catastrophe will ensue sooner or later implications of which can only be imagined."

"We don't want war. We know our homes will be the first to be destroyed in the event of armed conflict."

Prague plan is reported to offer one assembly for each major division of the Republic.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—Establishment of four separate legislatures for Czechoslovakia, one for each of the major divisions of the present Republic, is understood to be the major proposal of the Czech Government's new minority program.

Details of the plan have been received in London legation circles. Although there may be some changes in the outline before it is submitted to the Czechoslovakian Parliament, its broad provisions are clearly indicated to have made substantial concessions toward satisfying the autonomy demands that have grown up in Czechoslovakia as the result of the German Nazi pressure for increased political rights.

Anglo-French Suggestion

The four provincial legislatures would be established for Bohemia, for Moravia and Silesia, for Slovakia, and for Ruthenia.

These legislatures would rule in all local affairs, leaving foreign policy, defense, and finance in the hands of the existing National Assembly at Prague. The new provincial legislatures would be elected so as to represent the different racial communities, thus giving the Sudeten Germans and other minorities a proportionate influence in any decisions reached.

A suggestion made by Britain and France in the matter of leaving these proposals still subject to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Air Rivalry: Planes at N. Y. After Sea Hop

Pickaback and Catapult Take-Offs Sponsored by British and Germans

U. S. Line Ready

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 22—A British pickaback seaplane and a German catapult seaplane rocked side by side on the choppy waters of Manhasset Bay as the international race to open regular passenger air services between Europe and America got underway in earnest here today.

Both the pickaback flying boat Mercury, flown to the marine terminal at Port Washington yesterday under auspices of the British Air Ministry, and the Deutsche Lufthansa flying boat Nordmeer, which arrived today, are the advance guard of aircraft which this summer will cross and criss-cross the Atlantic with survey trips preliminary to the start of regular schedules in 1939.

Pan American Ready

Such expeditions already have been completed by Pan American Airways, which has announced it stands ready to begin, on the basis of experimental findings at the close of its trial flight program last year, a fast passenger service across the Atlantic. The start of operations by Pan American, however, is held to await delivery from the Boeing Aircraft factory at Seattle, Wash., of the huge "clipper," or flying boat, designed especially for the America-Europe route.

Meanwhile, England, Germany, and France each is rushing to finish its studies of the air lanes and to test equipment for long-distance flying.

Inaugurating these tests, the British four-motored Mercury swooped down upon Manhasset Bay here after a grueling, one-stop flight of 25 hours and 10 minutes from Foynes, Ireland, where it had left the parent seaplane, Maia, Wednesday evening.

Then the German seaplane Nordmeer arrived from the Azores, where it was catapulted 17 hours and 41 minutes before from the parent ship Schwabenland. Both the British and German craft will return home for additional observations.

Survey Flights

The British Airways will make 15 round-trip survey flights during the next three months to test the transatlantic passenger route, and three of these are scheduled for the Mercury. After returning to England, the pickaback plane is to leave Foynes again on Aug. 15, and will make a third trip in October. In addition to the Mercury, a four-motored land plane and a four-motored, heavy flying boat are to be used in the surveys.

The Nordwind and the Nodstern, sister flying boats of the Nordmeer, are to assist in Deutsche Lufthansa's schedule of 14 round trips to be made during Germany's third year of test flying across the Atlantic by way of the Azores.

Half a dozen or more observation flights also will be conducted by Air France, operating between a base near Bordeaux, France, and Port Washington.

Arrival here of the pickaback Mercury and the catapulted Nordmeer brought together two aircraft launched by different methods of getting heavily-laden machines into the air. Both catapulting craft are calculated to dispatch airplanes

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Latest in Lighting

General Electric

Testing Fluorescent Floodlights

Lighting Effects With Fluorescent Floodlights Being Studied in the General Electric Illuminating Laboratory. A. F. Dickerson, Left, Manager of the Laboratory, Is Showing t e Fluorescent Floodlight to H. E. Stanton, in Charge of Color Lighting for the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco. In the Foreground Are Some Fluorescent Tubes

Glareless 'Cool Light' Sets A New High for Efficiency

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cold light, or nearly cold, has finally emerged from the laboratory stage with Westinghouse and General Electric prepared to manufacture fluorescent lumiline lamps for use by the general public.

Lighting engineers of both concerns announce that new, "cool light" sources provide, for the first time, any desired tint of colored light, with in some cases as much as 120 times the illumination for current consumed as ordinary filament lamps now in use, of the same color. They are expected to be placed on the market within a few months.

One of the new lamps produces the nearest approach to natural daylight ever achieved by any artificial illuminant. Furthermore, one can bring his open eye right up to the bulb itself without any glare being noticeable. The glass, though faintly warm to touch, is ice cold, compared to an incandescent lamp.

Heat and Light

Ordinary incandescent lamps, regardless of the improvements made since Edison made the first practical one, still remain small heaters, giving out light as an incidental by-product. That is why the attempt to gain daylight equality by artificial means in factories and offices has largely failed. Every increase in wattage means an increase in the heat to be taken care of, a difficult situation in summer.

While the dream of equaling the glowworm's efficiency as a light-producing agent is still far from achievement, yet the new lamps represent as great an improvement over the incandescent type as the incandescents were over the gas mantle.

Fluorescent powders compounded in the laboratory and specially heat treated, hold the secrets of efficiency and color-producing qualities of the new lamps, according to Ward Harrison of General Electric.

Within the bulb of the new fluorescent lamp is a trace of mercury, a small amount of argon gas at low pressure, and a coating of fluorescent powder. When the current is turned on, the argon acts as a "starter," and in a fraction of a second a feeble blue light with a large component of invisible ultra-violet radiation is generated inside the tube.

Phenomena of Fluorescence

The ultra-violet light, which is invisible, strikes the fluorescent coating and is re-radiated as visible light. Long the delight of vaudeville artists and magicians, the phenomenon of fluorescence was discovered centuries ago by an Italian shoemaker with a flare for alchemy. As early as 1604 he made the so-called false phosphorus in Bologna. This is known today to have been a sulphide of barium. Fluorescence, too, explains the yellow diamonds prized by early eastern potentates because they shone indoors after having been exposed to sunlight.

There is one difficulty, however, with the new lamps. Like all electric-discharge light sources, the fluorescent lamps require special transformers, ballasts, or energy-wasting devices to keep the current from climbing higher than a kite. These serve to control the flow of electric current.

The individual powders are found to differ in the efficiency with which they convert ultra-violet energy into visible light, Mr. Harrison points out. For this reason, the lamps producing the different colors vary within fairly wide limits.

Roosevelt Aim: Stable Budget At High Level?

Level of $8,000,000,000 or $9,000,000,000 Is Believed Objective

Tax Studies Made

Justice Department Holds Tax-Exempt Securities May Be Taxed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—A stabilized Federal budget at a new $8,000,000,000 or $9,000,000,000 level is widely believed here to be the objective of President Roosevelt.

It is to this objective that present tax studies at the Treasury Department are believed to be directed, and it is around this that most recent financial news developments from Washington center.

Most important of the latter is the monumental study just submitted by the Justice Department to the Treasury Department, formally taking the view that tax-exempt securities may be legally taxed, without the need of a Constitutional Amendment. The Justice Department study, contained in a 200-page report with six volumes of appendix, supports the views previously expressed by President Roosevelt and cites the willingness of the Supreme Court "to re-examine great Constitutional questions." The report insists that legislation taking either income of securities or Government salaries must in no case be retroactive. The only way to test the validity of the matter, the authorities insist, is to bring such a test case and see.

Opposition Expected

Vigorous opposition to the proposal is believed to be forthcoming from the "Conference on State Defense," an organization of State units which sees another field of local taxation invaded by the Government.

But the matter of tax exempt securities is believed to be only part of the larger financial proposals of the Administration. In large part, elucidation of these depends on interpretation of Mr. Roosevelt's financial statements and policies running back over several years. Mr. Roosevelt has brought federal expenditures to a new high mark for peace times. He has never shown the slightest inclination to reduce these expenditures to old-time levels, but on the contrary has apparently visualized a later stabilization at the $8,000,000,000 mark, or higher. This means that the Federal Government would permanently accept responsibility for the many extensions of social control which have come under the New Deal.

An unexpressed corollary of this permanently higher taxation would be fastened on the Nation. The big sums of relief and recovery which are being pumped out to the States must sooner or later be recouped from taxes. New Deal spokesmen make no particular secret of this, though they emphasize the present "emergency" situation resulting from the second business depression.

Desire for Balance

Before last fall's slump started Mr. Roosevelt had referred many times to a balanced budget. New Dealers affirm Mr. Roosevelt's real desire for this, at the permanently higher spending level which embraces the Government's new social responsibilities.

From these factors deepest interest centered on the explanation of Roswell Magill, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, that the Department is making "theoretical" tax studies, for its own information, of tax rates which would be necessary to raise $7,000,000,000 a year instead of the $5,000,000,000 expected for the present fiscal year.

Washington reporters thought they saw in Mr. Magill's casual words a proof of what they have long suspected, and believed inevitable. It was Mr. Magill's first press conference in the absence of Mr. Morgenthau, and undoubtedly he was startled this morning to discover the emphasis put on the matter which was mentioned informally.

A Treasury official, under the title of "a spokesman for Secretary Morgenthau" hastily issued a statement this morning discounting press reports and declaring it "very unlikely that recommendations for a boost in income rates, or a drop in personal exemptions will be made to the next session of Congress."

Anglo-French Ties Affirmed Anew As King Leaves Paris

VILLERS - BRETONNEAUX, France, July 22 (AP)—King George of England has again informed the world that Britain and France are bound by unbreakable ties.

In a speech dedicating a memorial to Australia's World War fallen, the concluding event of his four-day visit of state to France, the King said:

"The events we recall today have bound us with ties that the passing years can never weaken."

This assurance was given in addition to his statement in his speech the first night of his Paris stay:

"It would now be impossible to recall a period in which our relations were more intimate."

Before the King spoke, his War Minister, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, conferred on co-ordination of Anglo-French military plans with Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the French General Staff of National Defense.

King George's speech was loudly applauded by his hearers, who interpreted it as a clarifying note in the present perturbed atmosphere of Europe.

It came after Sir Earle Page,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

By Pickaback From London

Mercury, flying papoose of the British transatlantic pickaback combination, included in its commercial cargo one of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*'s regular mail packets.*

Copy which thus took to the air at 3 p. m. July 20 arrived in New York 25 hours later. It was immediately re-mailed to Boston. One of the stories follows:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Those ocean travellers of the future who miss their intended Atlantic plane may not be put to any inconvenience. Like the streetcar, there probably will be another one along in a minute.

For Mercury, well named after the legendary messenger of Zeus, has carried over the ocean the picture of a Wellsian future—the day when a fleet of "Mercurys" fly an hourly passenger service across the Atlantic.

Possibility of this development was foreshadowed in an interview given The Christian Science Monitor by one who has been in the closest touch in an official capacity with this unique air experiment since its inception.

Imperial Airways has not come to any decision, but the economic fact that a half-dozen Mercurys can be built for the cost of one giant flying boat and could, together, carry more passengers, may weigh heavily in favor of the adoption of the pickaback, the Monitor's informant believes.

More Economical

"There is the question of running costs, too," he declared. "Maj. Robert Mayo, designer, hopes the Mercury's hop will prove conclusively that the small plane is the more economical.

"Mercury is itself almost 'out-of-date' as an airplane, to some minds," he added. "There is no doubt that a much more efficient plane of similar type could now be produced. Yet Mercury can do what I believe no other plane can do, carry a pay load of 1,000 pounds a distance of 3,500 miles nonstop on less than 1,200 gallons of petrol.

"It is the 1,200 gallons of petrol which are important," he said. "From the air-line operator's point of view, anyway. It is a matter of cost.

"Now," he continued, "let us take a look into a possible future. We will suppose that it is decided to build more pickaback planes. Every advance in design can be incorporated, and the upper component will still have the initial advantage over orthodox planes of being able to carry a far greater weight, either of petrol or pay load, or both.

The Mother Planes

"A large flying boat costs more than £100,000. Six Mercurys could be built for that. You do not need six "mother planes," you need only two. And those two could be used to ferry passengers from, say, London to Foynes, or New York to Botwood.

"If Mercury is considered a success," he added, "the logical outcome will be the use of a fleet of similar planes.

"It would be possible to run two or three, or even six, flights every day in either direction.

'Of course," he concluded, "we must wait and see. But that is the vision of those who think Mercury a very successful messenger of a new era."

Couple on 7,400-Mile Bike Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va.—Eighty-four days after waving farewell to their neighbors in Sausalito, on the shore of San Francisco Bay, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Young dipped the front wheel of their tandem bicycle in the surf at Virginia Beach, saluted the rising sun and began the 3,700-mile trip back to their California home.

First tandem cyclists, so far as can be learned, to complete the west-east conquest of the highway, they expect to be first to accomplish the circuit of the country, thereby establishing a record that will place them well up among the long-distance cyclists of the world.

The desire to seek adventure in a novel field of travel and to continue their researches of Civil War history in the land where the conflict was fought prompted Mr. and Mrs. Young to give up their jobs on the editorial staff of a Pacific coast magazine and to hop aboard their "Spirit of Fun," bound for the open road.

Mrs. Young had traveled extensively in England and through Europe by bicycle, but her husband was strictly a novice, not having attempted a cycling trip since his youth. Only one 40-mile practice ride preceded the beginning of the transcontinental tour.

Following the southern route from California to St. Louis, crossing the Rockies, the Mojave Desert and the Ozarks, the tandem cyclists pressed on to Gettysburg, Pa., where they attended the last reunion of the Confederate and Federal soldiers. From there, they pedaled on to Richmond and the Virginia seashore, their eastern objective.

Averaging 70 miles a day for a seven-hour ride, Mr. and Mrs. Young carry a minimum of luggage.

College Shuns Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—A diplomatic but none-the-less firm refusal by the Iowa State College administration to let the College be used as a medium for "propaganda" having to do with federal farm policies, throws light on a situation in which critics hold that land grant colleges throughout the country have been made subservient to the Federal Government in its widespread activities, particularly in regard to agriculture.

A statement signed by Dr. Charles E. Friley, president, and endorsed, Dr. Friley says, by M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture, expresses a desire to co-operate in research and the dissemination of factual information, but asserts the school's independence when it comes to that which is "persuasive and propagandistic."

Dr. Friley insists there is "no argument between the College and the Federal Department," and Mr. Wilson's approval of the statement would seem to substantiate this. It is known, however, that there have been many differences between federal officials and officials of land grant colleges over the use of these institutions to further the Government's farm programs.

Distaste for Music Of Classical Type Related in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—There are only 100,000 people in Britain with a taste for serious orchestral music and not more than 10,000 with any appreciation of chamber music, according to an estimate made by Mr. R. J. Forbes, Principal of the Royal Manchester College of Music.

"In my own city of Manchester, with a population in the region of 1,000,000, there are fewer than 2,000 people who can bear to sit through a weekly symphony concert," he told the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Leeds recently.

Chaco Pact Officially Signed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay signed in impressive ceremonies July 21 a treaty hailed in South America as a landmark in progress toward peace in the Western Hemisphere.

The accord, designed to prevent resumption of the century-old Gran Chaco dispute and determine by arbitration the boundary between the two nations, was signed in the white room of the Government Palace.

Some 150,000 Argentines jammed the Plaza de Mayo outside and cheered as loudspeakers brought a description of the formal ceremony.

Cecilio Baez, Paraguay's Foreign Minister, was the first to sign the treaty which was first initiated on July 9. Then Eduardo Diez de Medina, Bolivian Foreign Minister, placed his signature on the pact.

The chiefs of the six neutral delegations representing the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru who conducted the long negotiations signed a copy of the treaty.

The third stage of the negotiations will be ratification within 20 days, followed by actual arbitration of the boundary by the Presidents, or by delegates named by them, of the six nations which brought the two countries to terms.

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Economics in the News

Wall Street Sentiment—Visiting Observer Notes Remarkable Change Over Situation a Month Ago—From Jitters to Confidence

By H. B. E.

NEW YORK, July 22—A remarkable change has come over the financial community in New York since I came here last. On that occasion, a little over a month ago, the gloom was so thick that, in the colloquial phrase, you could cut it with a knife. I wrote a column on a phenomenon associated with it. The looks of the new Jeremiahs, I observed, utterly belied their words. For they were bronzed and clear-eyed, quite unlike the looks of the Jeremiahs of 1932, which were unrelievedly harassed.

The phenomenon was due to the new hedge against catastrophe which the financial folk were buying. Unable to purchase gold, which they were wont to buy in depression, they were investing in rural retreats. Now it is difficult to look gloomy after a week-end in the country, however one might feel. Hence the phenomenon of the healthy faces and dark forebodings that I encountered in New York a month ago.

The looks have now brightened up the feelings of Wall Streeters. Apparently the metamorphosis had been in progress even while I was engaged in recording the phenomenon, and opining that there could surely be no lower depths! As our Wall Street correspondent, with his talent for calling the turn, put it last May, "we may be in a bull market and don't know it."

Mr. Fleming's appraisal was technical. Mine was psychological. I felt that an upturn could not be far off when the financial community were become ancient mariners crying all's lost. Such a feeling simply couldn't last, for when people touch bottom, the logical thing is to bounce back. Anyway, the optimists have now routed the pessimists, customers are trooping back to brokerage offices, and workers in the financial district are being rehired in number.

So marked is this new feeling that a friend today told me that that morning he had encountered a bear. A month ago the place was swarming with bears. But this was the first time in two days that I had heard of a bruin who hadn't taken up winter quarters. I pricked up my ears, and inquired the reason for the bearishness. It turned out to be the usual caveat of the cautious investor, that the price of stocks had far outrun the earning power of the underlying property.

Such an objection is valid enough. No person with any prudence at all will invest his money without inquiring closely into the profitableness of the proffered security. Yet the stock market moves up and down in response as much to hopes and fears as to profits and losses. At least the psychological influence is the initial factor in bull and bear movements. This is what is happening today. A broad upward movement has developed in securities which remains to be confirmed by actual business improvement.

There are many tangible factors which the hopeful investor is picking out as a reinforcement of his optimism. However, many of them existed before the present market upturn. Only the investor then saw them in terms of his own fears, and now he sees them in terms of his hopes. One is tempted to think that there are no facts, only points of view. For instance, copper stocks have advanced 50 per cent in some cases, but there are still two years' supply on hand to meet the consumption demand. One certainly could not justify the rise on objective grounds, such as the reduction of inventories, improving demand, and so forth. It is the mental state of the Nation that accounts for this sudden reversal of reaction to the same body of facts.

At the same time sundry facts are coming to light which are fresher evidence of recovery. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told a London audience the other day that the current report on employment would show the first rise in months. This means increased activity. The renewed activity itself is slowly being revealed in the statistics and indexes which are provided on the financial pages. Business recovery, however, must go a long way yet to justify in concrete terms the recovery which has been registered in the securities market. Faith, in other words, has yet to be justified by works, and not by public works either. And yet the significance of movements in the securities markets is that they help to create the thing they contemplate.

In the Boston Section:

Lerner tells how pressure groups halted change of Spanish embargo policy.

Stalemate between Canadian and Bermuda air over New England called cause of prolonged rain.

Real Estate men see no tax relief for Boston.

"Interne" method of studying state planning for college men tried in New Hampshire.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Biblical Towns Viewed On Near East Flight

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fifteenth in Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, and the River Jordan are behind me. I have looked at Baghdad which fell once ambition caused it to thrust itself out beyond its three encircling walls, and as I fly on toward Basra where I shall spend the night, I am thinking of another illusion laid waste.

Somehow the very word Mesopotamia called up a vision of a fertile land. I had expected to see the Euphrates bordered by date and palm trees, with flowers along its banks, and prosperous little towns with the populace on the roof tops to catch the evening breeze. I know of course that once the Euphrates joins the Tigris to form the Shatt-al-arab (Great Arab River) that in its path to the sea it will flow past green banks.

But here the river is spread out over the flat desert waste, carving its meandering course in great loops and leaving no gracious indications of its presence in either grass or flowers. It seems hard to believe that this desolate stretch once knew the might of Babylon and Nineveh, the remains of which are a little to the north. To the south is Ur of the Chaldees from which Abraham came.

Once a Beautiful Garden

Once all the drear desert was a beautiful garden. Indeed it is claimed that the Garden of Eden was not far from Basra itself. But the fertility of the section depended upon irrigation and when Hulagu Khan and his Mongol hordes systematically wrecked the irrigation system in 1258 flowers and gardens gave way to sand and scorched rock.

Of ancient Baghdad little remains today except some mosques and shrines. The walls of the city can still be traced to the south of the city. Twenty miles away is the Arch of Ctesiphon, all that there is today of the great hall of Chosroes, "the Blessed" (531-579). The arch is remarkable, being 121 feet high with a span of 82 feet. Four miles from Baghdad is the city of Kadhimain with its magnificent mosque, with both domes and the four minarets covered with sheet gold.

Aside from this to get local color it is necessary to fall back upon the older parts of town and the bazaars where the shoemaker or the silversmith sit cross-legged on the raised platforms of their tiny shops, waiting for customers as their forefathers have done before them.

But there is more recent history about all this territory. For this was the scene of the great adventures of Lawrence of Arabia. General Townsend fought against the Turks at the Arch of Ctesiphon in 1915.

Warm Tones of Setting Sun

Baghdad itself which had known the feet of conquering Tartars, which had been sacked in the fourteenth century by Tamerlane, the Scythian conqueror, again fell to the foreign sword in 1917 when General Maude took it from the Turks and the dream of a German-Ottoman empire was smashed.

Baghdad is the capital and Basra the second city of the mandated territory called Iraq, which was mandated to England after the World War and which since 1932 has been an independent Sovereign State.

But I shall not see much of the territory between Lake Habbaniyeh, the airport for Baghdad, and Basra itself because just as we left the lake the sun set, the warm red tones left the earth and revealed it a cool yellow gray and we flew on into the gathering darkness, late because of headwinds but eating our dinner on board serenely since Basra is well equipped to guide us in safely.

It is now almost 9:30 o'clock. In a few moments we shall see the flares on floats around the magnificent Basra airport. For Basra is the lock and key on this most important air corridor between England and India. Meanwhile I have a moment to reread two letters which have just come to me, two letters which show the smallness of the world so far as transportation is concerned, and the bigness of the world so far as human sympathy is concerned.

Messages of Good Will

For here is a greeting from Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, sending his "very best wishes for the pleasant and successful accomplishment of your enterprising venture" and saying that the trip "should do a great deal to stimulate public interest in the ever-growing facilities for air travel throughout the world."

And from Sydney Bowman there is a letter stating that the Honolulu representative of Bowman, Deute, and Cummings is all ready to whirl me about the various Hawaiian islands just the minute that I "land in that very favored part of the world."

Looking forward to the weeks which must intervene and all that they promise of India, of Australia, of the Malay Straits, and the long flight with Pan American Airways over the Pacific I am grateful both to the fellow-countryman who speeds me onward and to the one who is arranging my welcome back in America.

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Scrapping Treaty Tokyo 'Blunder,' Churchill States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Japan's move in scrapping the 5-5-3 Naval Agreement with Britain and America in December, 1936, will prove to be a serious strategic blunder, according to Winston Churchill, Former British First Lord of the Admiralty.

Japan, Mr. Churchill says in an article in Collier's today, was fortunate in the Washington Treaty. The 5-5-3 ration was far better than it could have done for itself in open competition.

The Washington Treaty, in fact, was an enormous concession to Japan, Mr. Churchill points out. It was a promise on behalf of two powerful nations "to slow down their naval construction to limits that gave Japan a chance to walk along with them.

When the Japanese, he continues, talk about the humiliating status of being an inferior naval power, as prescribed by the Treaty, "they overlook the fact that in no other way but by the strict observance of this Treaty could they obtain so satisfactory a basis for their home defense."

Mr. Churchill attributes Japan's action to a mistaken notion that the two democratic nations do not possess the "manhood and national resolve" to outbuild them. He then proceeds to ridicule the talk of a "new naval race," as the fruits of the lapse of the treaty, by showing the comparative insignificance of Japan's "consuming power of steel"—that is, its capacity of converting steel into instrumentalities of peace or war. The steel-producing power of Britain he puts at 16,000,000 tons a year, America's at 54,000,000 tons, and Japan's at between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons.

He concludes that the superior resources of the English-speaking Nations can easily carry naval rivalry to a level at which Japan cannot compete and he advises Japan, now already seriously bogged in the China war, with finances in serious disorder, and with rising discontent at home, to stop all talk of building battleships of more than 35,000 tons and all attempts at naval rivalry.

Federal Health Insurance Declared National Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Probable impairment of national health from medical care under compulsory Government health insurance was foreseen by H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, in a statement yesterday to the Social Welfare Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention, made in opposition to "specific mention of compulsory insurance" in the State Constitution.

Impairment of health would probably result, according to Mr. Anderson, from what he called the rash experimentation characteristic of politically-dominated medical programs and from poverty intensified by costly assessments upon the working class to pay for the projected $2,460,000,000-a-year national health program.

Mr. Anderson told the committee his bureau had no objection to a constitutional provision broadly authorizing the Legislature to "provide for the health and welfare of the public."

In support of his assertion that compulsory health insurance constitutes a potential threat to public health, Mr. Anderson said that "political medicine" leaned toward the sensational, "while the private physician takes a more conservative attitude." He also envisaged a danger to health in the control that government medicine would exercise over the individual—a control which, according to the statement, might result in the worker and his family becoming "guinea pigs for conducting new experiments."

Increasing indigence among workers might be encouraged to the detriment of health as levies for health insurance became larger, Mr. Anderson said. It was his contention that the levies would increase, due to what he declared to be the inevitability of political extravagance, fostered by patronage, rivalry in the building of huge medical centers, and in experimentation.

"The arguments usually advanced against compulsory health insurance are that it would provide an inferior form of treatment; that it would prove wasteful and extravagant, and that it would constitute an infringement of personal liberty," he continued. "We go a step further and maintain that such a system may be the means of actually impairing the health of the people instead of benefiting them.

"Medical literature is replete with reminders that the practice of medicine is constantly changing—that what is today considered good medical practice is tomorrow tabu. In other words, it is largely in the stage of experiment and discovery, and I submit that it is dangerous to centralize in the hands of a few persons a practice that is subject to so much controversy and differences of opinion."

Mr. Anderson's argument was leveled mainly against the proposal of the Committee on Economic Security, appointed by the President. The "enormity of the gigantic political and medical machine" suggested by the Committee's plan furnishes a warning, according to Mr. Anderson, that it would be "impossible for workmen and families to call their bodies their own."

"The plan," he asserted, "is to be adapted to cover agricultural and sparsely settled areas, as well as industrial sections, through alternative procedure in raising the funds and furnishing the services. Health and medical services for persons without income, now mainly provided by public funds, were to be absorbed into the system, through the payment by relief or other public agencies of adjusted contributions for these classes.

"Existing health and medical services provided by public funds for certain diseases or for entire populations were to be correlated with the services required under the contributory plan of health insurance. And the few physicians at the head of the health service would be in control of this entire medical and political machine through its establishment of standards and its power to withhold grants, subsidies, or other financial aids or incentives unless the standards were agreed to.

"And with a machine of that kind embracing, at least, nine tenths of the population, I submit that the most dangerous and the most useless commercialistic form of treatment could be popularized and made compulsory."

Exact Surveying To Replace Guess Offered in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22—New York State today had taken a first step to define its hundreds of thousands of acres of rural property holdings by other than perishable landmarks with the adoption by the State Planning Council of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania systems of maps and surveys which tie in with the Federal Coast and Geodetic survey.

If approved by the Legislature and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, it will not be necessary for the New York landowner after July, 1939, to place dependence on such boundary marks as stone walls that may tumble, trees that may blow down or decay, barns that may be leveled, roads that may be abandoned, or the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" in order to insure his property rights from invasion and make certain he is paying taxes only to the right town or towns.

Participation in the system will be voluntary, and it is recommended as a means of saving thousands of dollars now spent annually in litigation over property boundaries now defined solely by destructible landmarks.

The technical term for the plan is the State System of Plane Co-ordinates. It was originated by practising engineers outside the Government service to provide a permanent and indisputable official record of exact linear distances from points of origin fixed by latitude and longitude.

Aside from its use to farmers and other landholders since its introduction in New Jersey in 1935, it has beeen adapted to the survey of public areas and aerial map-making, and many states are now making tests of the system.

South Carolina's Fund for Jobless Increased in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — An increase of $30,217 over total collections for the corresponding period of 1937, is contained in a statement issued by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, which stated that employer-contributions for the month of June amounted to $301,916.47.

These receipts boosted the unemployment reserve fund to $6,145,259, the commissioners—A. Malcolm Scarborough, A. J. Hatfield and Dr. E. C. Lewis—said in their statement.

Contributions are being paid this year at the rate of 2.7 per cent, compared with 1.8 per cent for last year. The present rate will remain in effect until 1941, when a merit rating is scheduled to go into effect.

Claims for benefits are now being received, according to officials, at State employment offices from jobless persons who have worked for employers who contribute to the unemployment compensation fund.

It is not anticipated that the entire reserve fund will be needed in the payment of immediate claims. Instead, it is the intention of the unemployment law that the fund shall stay at a safe level to enable the commission to meet all approved claims in lean years as well as during comparatively prosperous years, the officials added.

Unlike the old-age insurance fund, wage-earners do not contribute to this fund. Only employers contribute.

School Salaries Drop in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Professional training of Alabama school teachers is on the increase, yet salaries are on the decline, according to an announcement by the Alabama Education Association. Since 1930 the number of teachers holding college degrees has increased from 2,613 to 5,723 or 119 per cent, but despite the increase in training average salaries have dropped.

The association reported that teacher salaries hit bottom in 1933 when the average annual salary was $590, or 37 per cent below the 1930 base. The average salary in 1938 increased $224 from 1933, but still remains $100 or 11 per cent below the 1930 level.

Educational officials attribute the "widening gap" between teachers' salaries and training mainly to a "corresponding divergence" in school revenue and daily attendance, or "school load." School revenue is now 4 per cent below 1930 while attendance is up 19 per cent.

Argentine Cadets See U. S. Navy Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Docking here for a ten-day stay, the Presidente Sarmiento, training ship, bore 36 Argentine naval cadets, who entrained for a visit to the United States Marine barracks at Quantico, Va., and Washington.

The visitors were met at Washington by Capt. Luis S. Malerba and other of the Presidente Sarmiento's officers.

During their visit the cadets were taken on a tour of the Navy yard. The Presidente Sarmiente, built in England in 1897, will be converted into a naval museum at the end of the cruise, officers said.

Artist Defends Union

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Rockwell Kent, painter and author and newly elected president of the United American Artists, a C. I. O. affiliate, yesterday defended the unionization of artists.

"The cry of individualism has kept artists from organizing," Mr. Kent said. "The artist has been the last to recognize the value of the trade union movement.

"They can fight not only for better wages and hours but can also be a force for bettering conditions for all trade union members."

Harlan Defense Witness Says He Lied on Stand

By Joseph C. Harsch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 22—The Government yesterday introduced evidence of perjury on the part of defense witnesses in the Harlan anti-labor conspiracy trial, in which evidence was manufactured for use in Federal Court here on a basis of half payment in advance and the other half on delivery.

The parade of perjury evidence, which burst into the crucial concluding phase of the trial as the Government got under way with its rebuttal, began yesterday when a former defense witness returned to the stand for the Government to shake to its foundations a meticulously perfect defense alibi for the killing of Bennett Musick, with the declaration that there was "not a word of truth" in the story he had previously told. Three other witnesses told of being taken to the Harlan office of one of the defense lawyers in this trial, where affidavits were written out for them and they were asked to come down here and "make good witnesses." A fourth told of being approached, but refusing to go through the course in evidence.

All of the alleged manufacture of defense evidence was said to have centered around the office of C. B. Spicer, one of the associate defense attorneys, and involved several non-defendants in the trial who, the testimony suggested, were busy in Harlan working for their friends confined in the courtroom here. One of three young men on whose testimony much of the Musick alibi was built testified that he received $25 cash when he signed the alibi, another $20 within a block of the Federal Courthouse here after he had perjured himself, and the balance of $5 later in the court building itself. Two other witnesses said a price of $25 had been placed on their services which they never rendered.

More Damage to Alibi

Before attacking the Musick killing alibi with this evidence, the Government also produced a succession of witnesses to testify that the saloon in the small Harlan County town of Evarts, where the defense had attempted to place union organizers on the night of the Musick killing, was actually closed and undergoing alterations for a new tenant at that time. It had no liquor license. Its electricity had been shut off. Its new shelves were not delivered until four days after the event of Feb. 9, 1937. Having by these means seemingly cleared union organizers of blame alleged by the defense for the Musick killing, the Government went on with witnesses who said they saw defendant deputy sheriffs in a pool hall in the small near-by Harlan Community of Ages, shortly before the shooting, suddenly stack their cues and go out to a waiting car when it blew its horn, in an effort to refix the blame on the former peace officers of Harlan County whose salaries were paid by Harlan coal operators.

While the other points of evidence were equally important from the legal point of view, it was the repeated tale of perjury and attempted perjury which stood out as the high light of the day. Mr. Spicer, whom each witness implicated, sat flushed and tense at the elbow of Charles I. Dawson, chief defense counsel, who tried vigorously to shake the witnesses in an effort to clear his legal associate. Other defense attorneys expressed confidence that they would be able to clear Mr. Spicer of these charges when the re-rebuttal begins.

The evidence of perjury struck at the heart of the defense case which has been built by counsel for 16 companies, 18 coal operators and 21 former deputy sheriffs of Harlan County. The various defendants have for the most part been defended separately and on separate points. Only when it came to the Musick killing did the defense attempt to build up a counter version, seeking to lay the blame at the feet of union organizers.

Denies Previous Testimony

In building this story they are accused of using Albert Hoskins, Vernon Kelly and Keller Skidmore, all in their early twenties, to establish the contention that Belton Youngblood and Granville Sergeant, two union leaders, had stopped at the saloon of Bryan Middleton in Evarts both just before and shortly after the moment when bullets riddled the thin clapboards of the Musick house.

It was Albert Hoskins who recanted this story yesterday in the biggest surprise which has yet been sprung in the drama-packed trial.

"Was the testimony you gave before in this trial true in any respect?" was the first question put to him.

"No, sir, it was not," he replied.

And then, having thus made himself the first witness of the trial to accuse himself of perjury, Mr. Hoskins proceeded to tell how Everett Fleenor, uncle of Lee Fleenor, a defendant deputy, had brought him, Vernon Kelly and Keller Skidmore, to the office of Mr. Spicer, had coached them what to say in the outer office and had them taken into Mr. Spicer's private office where a stenographer took down the accounts which Mr. Hoskins said they had been coached to give. After going through this stage he said Mr. Fleenor took them into the washroom where he said he received $25 and saw Mr. Fleenor give sums of money to each of the other two.

Bothered by Conscience

Witness Hoskins, under cross examination, explained that he had decided to tell the truth because "my conscience bothered me" and because his mother told him that he knew that he had lied and urged him to retract. Pressed by Mr. Dawson for an explanation of why his conscience had not bothered him to the extent of bringing him to return the money, he said by the time he changed his mind he had "spent it all."

After Mr. Hoskins came John Barnes who said he was with the three defense witnesses when Everett Fleenor brought the group to Mr. Spicer's office. His story confirmed Mr. Hoskins' in all respects as to the method of procuring the allegedly perjured testimony, but differed in that he said he himself had decided not to go through with it. He said Mr. Fleenor protested to him "that it wasn't fair to take the money and then refuse to go to the trial." He received only the first installment of $25, he said. He added that Mr. Fleenor threatened him that if he testified for the Government "they would see that I got sent up."

James Lankford, an older man, testified that he had been approached by three different persons, one of whom was Mr. Spicer, with the suggestion that he testify that he had seen Mr. Youngblood and Mr. Sergeant with rifles near the Musick home on the night of Feb. 9.

Sisters Add to Tale

But Mr. Lankford said that he had refused to have anything to do with the suggestions. Lelia Batley and Esther Farley, sisters, carried the attack on Mr. Spicer a step farther than the others, declaring in their accounts of experience in the "lie swearin' " establishment that it was Mr. Spicer himself who "mumbled" instructions to the stenographer, who then produced affidavits for them to sign, before he or any one else had even discussed with them what they were to say. The affidavit which they did sign, but which both felt they had not ratified morally because they "didn't raise either hand," was read to the jury and related that they had heard union representatives discuss the Musick killing after it was over and say that they had, of course, understood that the entire family would be absent at the time of the shooting.

Both women denied that the affidavit was even read to them. One said she had signed it because she was "scared and wanted to get away from there fast and get him." Both said they had been promised $25 and expenses if they would come down here to London and tell the story in the affidavits.

Both denied vehemently that they had gone to Mr. Spicer in an effort "to frame him." Judge Dawson had brought out that the wife of one of them was a union organizer.

Miners Get Lien On Coal Profits For Back Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An experiment unique in the history of chain anthracite mine operation began near Hazleton, Pa., recently, when four mines in that vicinity which had been closed since February reopened under an agreement whereby the 1,100 miners have first claim on profits, until $65,000 in back wages has been paid.

Until then, the miners, through their locals of the United Mine Workers of America, C. I. O., will supervise the operation of the mines under their old bosses and with a new superintendent representing the management.

Estimated on the basis of previous small scale arrangements of a similar nature, six weeks to two months will pass before profits are produced enabling the beginning of repayment of the $65,000 in back wages plus fresh wages which began accumulating this week.

Under a court ruling a moratorium on all the $150,000 other debts of the mine land-owners will be declared until the back wage claims are paid in full. It is estimated this moratorium will be in effect for about two years.

Rome Correspondent For Jewish Agency Told to Leave Italy

ROME, July 22 (AP) — Edward David Kleinlerer, for many years the Rome correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, was ordered today to leave Italy.

The Ministry of Popular Culture said it would make no statement on the case.

Mr. Kleinlerer has been in Italy 15 years and is married to an Italian. Four months ago he was made a Cavaliere of Italy in recognition of his long journalistic service in this country.

Mr. Kleinlerer, a Polish citizen, said two police agents informed him he had been ordered expelled but gave no reason.

Domestic Workers Want Shorter Hours

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hundreds of letters from household workers over the country who want shorter hours and better pay are pouring into the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department.

One letter, addressed to President Roosevelt by a California woman, read:

"We are cooks and maids. We don't have a union. We work 12 hours a day. Most of us have to work on Sunday. Please arrange for us to have shorter hours and Sunday off, so we can go to church."

Mrs. Jean Collier Brown, Bureau specialist, said the only encouragement to be offered in such cases is that there is a quickened interest generally in the domestic employment problem

Domestic workers are excluded, she said, from most Federal and State legislation to reduce hours, raise wages, insure old-age benefits and provide unemployment compensation.

Wild Canaries

In its wild state the plumage of the canary is olive-green, or greenish-yellow, tinged with brown.

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Scouts Get 40 Acres in Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—"In consideration that this land be used forever to encourage the development of the youth of America—physically, mentally, and morally," as stipulated by the terms of the deed, a 40-acre woodland camp site in north Idaho has been turned over to the Boy Scouts of America. The tract is 12 miles east of Potlatch, Idaho, on the borders of the St. Joe National Forest. It is available to the use of all Boy Scouts in the Palouse area.

The land was donated by the Potlatch Forests, Incorporated. Actual awarding of the deed to the Scouts took place at a dedication ceremony held on the land itself. Presentation was made by J. J. O'Connell, Potlatch unit manager for the company and an enthusiastic backer of the scouting movement. Receiving the deed in behalf of the Scouts was C. C. Randall, Spokane attorney and Vice-President of the Inland Empire Boy Scout Council.

The ceremony was witnessed by several hundred spectators, drawn from the entire district and including most of the Scout officials of neighboring communities.

By acquiring title to the land, the Scouts are made legal owners, without any real expense, of a camp which seems perfect for their purposes. It is located on the Potlatch River in one of the most scenic areas in the hilly Palouse region, and adjoins a forest park known as Grizzly Camp. Especially attractive is the timber which covers it.

"Included in the area," says Mr. McConnell, "is every tree known to northern Idaho, including the yew and the hemlock."

Swimming and boating are provided for. The Potlatch Forests has constructed a dam to back up the river and form a lake a half mile long.

Buildings are already provided. Under an emergency relief program a few years back, the Government placed a camp on the site. Its buildings, including bunk houses to accommodate 100 sleepers, a cooking and dining building, and an administration cottage, have passed now into possession of the Scouts.

Right to Search Tourist Camp Ruled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Privately-operated tourist camps in South Carolina are subject to inspection by county officers without the formality of producing a search warrant, in the opinion of Circuit Judge G. Duncan Bellinger, who handed down this decision when D. D. Hutto, a Richland County operator, sought an injunction to prevent law enforcement officers from inspecting his place.

"Tourist camps, being public places, the sheriff and his deputies have the right, and it is their duty, to enter upon the grounds thereof without a search warrant for the purpose of preserving law and order," Judge Bellinger said in part. "However, neither the sheriff nor his deputies would have authority to enter buildings situated thereon for the purpose of making a search of them without first obtaining a warrant in compliance with law and order."

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Forest Fires Held in Check Despite Widespread Arson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Forest fires raging throughout Oregon and Washington under the most hazardous conditions in years of tinder-dry woods and swift, erratic winds, have still not become the caldrons of destruction that they once were. Bad enough, to be sure, but not once entirely out of control.

Improved technique of fire-fighting is given as one of the reasons for better results by Maj. C. S. Cowan, Chief Warden of the Washington Forest Fire Association. Another is the highly improved logging methods of burning slash. Acreage covered with trash left from logging which were once fire hazards have now become zones of safety. The presence in the State of CCC firefighters is another highly preventive factor in fire control.

The big factor that stands out in this summer's experience, according to Major Cowan, is the need to put the firebug where he belongs with punishment to fit his crime. The leading cause of fires as reported by fire wardens both here and in Oregon this summer is incendiarism.

It is not a local condition, but national. When a Fire Protection Committee made up of men from all parts of the United States representing the Society of American Foresters were asked to cite the big thing needed in fire protection work, it was not the old stock answer, "education of the public," but the need of dealing with the incendiary as a criminal.

Motives for Incendiarism

The question is asked—why do persons set fires? Major Cowan explains that the reasons are generally economic. Culprits sometimes are beekeepers, sheep men, or those who want the employment which comes in fighting fires. Fireweed, which makes excellent honey, quickly covers burned-over land. Such land also becomes second-grade grazing land.

Back of it all is the attitude toward property which is in acreage. If it were a house it would be treated with respect, but forest land, and especially second-growth land, is somehow public property in the minds of many. A Federal survey speaks of it as a "tradition and custom" of so treating other people's land. It is difficult, it is reported, to get a jury to convict a man for firing logged-over land. A piece of property covered with small growth, a potential future forest, upon which many thousands have been spent in fire protection, is so much trash to the incendiary.

Berry pickers with either cigarettes or lunch fires are heavy contributors to this year's fires. They and recreationists and sportsmen caused the major part of last year's fires and will this year again, according to present indications. Large as their total still is, it shows a marked improvement, and in proportion to the million or more whom, it is estimated, picnic in western Washington alone, the resulting fires are less than 2 per cent.

Loggers Improve

The greatest improvement in fire prevention is in the logging industry, according to reliable statistics. With an estimated 10,000,000 man-days spent by lumber workers in the woods during the peak of the fire season, they could easily be the greatest of fire hazards. Last year fires caused by logging operations as compared to recreationists were 52 to 319. The most complete fire prevention equipment used in the industry and the conscientious attitude of the lumber worker toward the prevention of the dread forest fire is accountable for this splendid record. The last Legislature granted the State Forester power to close down all mills during fire hazard and this is being generally done this summer.

The great need Major Cowan explains is better detection work. Observation and detection of fires is rather complete with the system of fire towers built by the CCC. Fire patrol is adequate under normal conditions. It is G men of forestry who are needed to catch the arsonist, he said, as he advocated more stringent laws to punish him, thus dealing with a major cause of fires.

In the two big fires in this State this season, one on the Olympic Peninsula and the other at Ryderwood south of Olympia, the improved technic which has kept them in check is an improved back-firing method and the use of tools especially adapted to fire-fighting. The use of the powerful labor-saving bulldozor has been a decided factor in controlling these big fires.

Families Flee Blaze

SEATTLE, Wash., July 22 (AP)—One hundred families fled before a large forest fire on Vancouver Island, abandoning their homes in the small settlements of Headquarters and Doug Creek.

C. Ramsey, Police Constable, reported to headquarters at Victoria, however, that the settlements were in no immediate danger. Evacuation was ordered as a precautionary measure. He said the dangerous 50,000-acre blaze had approached to within two or three miles of the villages and menaced vast stores of cut lumber.

Sabotage in British Columbia and incendiarism in Washington State and Oregon were considered the chief obstacles to a successful fight against the devouring fires in Pacific Northwest forests.

The situation in the area was reported the "most critical in recent years." Low humidity, lack of water at several points, and rising temperatures added to the difficulty.

British Columbia forestry officials began weeding out groups of men they termed "inexperienced" fire fighters after 1,000 feet of fire hose was made useless by long knife gashes.

M. McAlpine, Provincial Police Constable, told forestry officials that Forbes Landing, resort destroyed by the fire, might have been saved if a lone pump there had not been put out of commission by sugar in its gasoline tank.

T. S. Goodyear, Washington State Forest Supervisor, said the firemen were "holding their own" against this State's series of blazes.

Rains Test Bonneville Dam

By Pacificus

High waters that have prevailed in practically every river of the West this year arrived opportunely to hasten the filling of the lake behind Boulder Dam, and to give a thorough test to the Bonneville structure and foundations of the Grand Coulee rampart.

More than 13 times the normal volume of water has been rushing through openings in the Grand Coulee foundations, and water that has backed up above the dam has applied a severe test to this gigantic barrier. But not the slightest damage has been done, and lower portions of what will be the world's largest dam have survived their first submergence in excellent condition. Work begins this month, the contract having been let, on the big Shasta Dam in northern California.

* * *

'Dry' Lakes Filled

Many a so-called "lake" in Eastern Oregon that for years has been dry as a bone has filled up this year. Experts say this is due not only to exceptionally heavy snowfall in the mountains, but principally to the fact heavy rains preceded the snowfall. The ground was well soaked when snows came, and the melting snow provided just so much surplus water for an earth already saturated.

An example of vanished lakes that have suddenly reappeared is Goose Lake, which lies in Oregon and California south of Lakeview, Ore. Today it is 40 miles long. In 1926, it went completely dry, leaving a steamboat stranded in the midst of what had been a watery expanse. Vanishing waters revealed tracks of an old immigrant road which probably served wagon trains in the gold-rush days between 1849 and 1859. Water came back into Goose Lake, but it went dry again in 1929. It has gone up and down a good deal since then, but last autumn it was nearly dry. Now it is a body of water 40 miles long. For the first time in 40 years all lakes of the high Lakeview desert country are full of water. Streams which usually dry up June 15 still are running strong in July, and may continue through the summer.

* * *

River Surprise

All this water and dam-building activities of recent years are focusing more than usual attention on the volume of rivers and their potential resources for irrigation, navigation, and power production. When we study some of these rivers, we meet with surprises. For example, who who would have thought that the runoff of Oregon's Willamette River is more than that of the mighty Hudson? Figures in an article on the Willamette Valley project in the May issue of the Commonwealth Review indicate the runoff of the Willamette is nearly twice that of the Sacramento and 30 times as great as that of the Colorado. The depth of the Willamette's waters in inches, if spread over its entire drainage area, is 46.62; the Sacramento measures 24.06; the Colorado 1.15; the Rio Grande 1.46, and the Hudson 22.95. Lots of water flows down the Willamette; it, too, soon will be harnessed and put to work in a big way.

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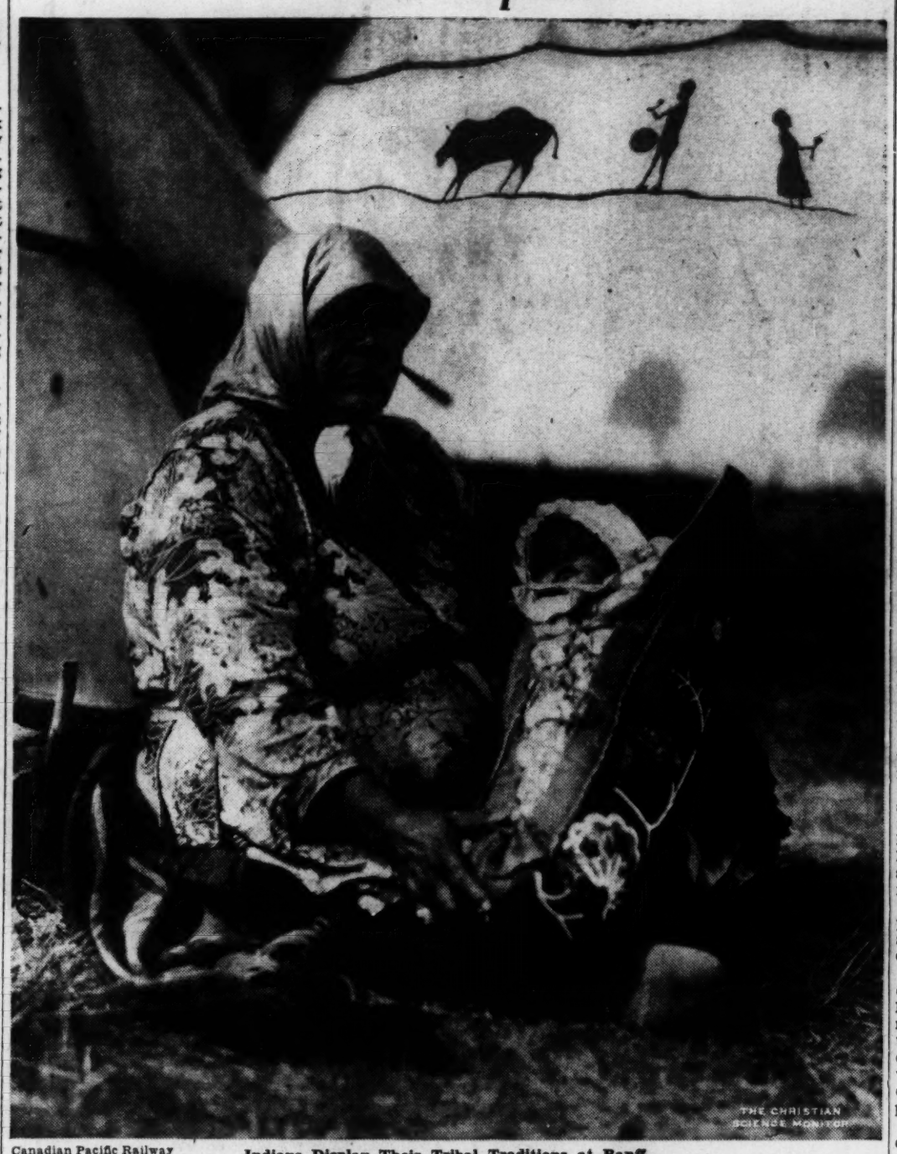

Canadian Pacific Railway

Indians Display Their Tribal Traditions at Banff

Tepees Are Judged for Appearance at the Annual Festival Which Was Held This Year as Usual at the Foot of Cascade Mountain

'Indian Days' Return to Banff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alberta, July 22—There almost were no "Indian Days" at Banff this year.

For reasons inherent in its careful policy touching Indian celebrations, the Federal Parks Department decided that only 150 Stony Indians might gather at Banff. And the decree did not please the Indians one bit.

As the tract of land at the foot of Cascade Mountain, where the Stonys camp during their Banff festival, belongs to the Banffites—a gift from a former Minister of the Interior—there were lengthy conferences between the Parks Committee, the Banff Board of Trade, representatives from Morley where the Indians live and the Banff Indian Committee. As wordy as their meetings was a letter from the Stonys proving their loyalty to each other in their decision not to come "in part."

Generations may come and go but the Indian's naïve method of expressing himself remains the same, as evidenced by an extract from their letter to the Board of Trade at Banff:

"Mr. Luxton," it reads, referring to Norman K. Luxton of Indian Days' Committee, "told us that you are our friends and all the mens in Banff are, too. This makes us very glad, so now we tell you how we feel. We thank you and your friends to talk about us, that is good, and we have a meeting at Morley and we tell you that we are sorry that only a few Indians are allowed to go to Banff.

"Then we will have to all stay at Morley. Indians like Banff, and we would not have a good time if some one had to stay at home. So we tell you now we all stay home, unless like all time before, then we will all go once more.

Signed your friends,
Jacob Two Young Men, Chief of the Chiniquay Band.
Moses Jimmy John, Chief of the Wesley Band.
David Bearspaw, Chief of the Bearspaw Band.
Councillors—Jonas Rider, Moses Two Young Men, John Powderface, Judas Hunter."

Whereupon the Parks Department yielded for this year and now the Stonys are at Banff. Unless it is a Coronation Year or some Jubilee only the Stony tribe comes, but as there are three bands of Stonys totaling 684 Indians at their Reserve at Morley, 40 miles from Banff, there is always a wide circle of teepees at their Banff encampment where they live for the time, being the life in the open they enjoy so much, with its glamour and romance and with provisions given them by their Banff friends.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Stonys paraded in all their glory from their encampment to the Banff Springs Hotel. Back of the scarlet-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police escort came Indian men, women, and children on horseback; horses and humans heavily weighted with their beaded buckskin decorations. As usual they paused on the bridge over the Bow River to be judged for the best appearing Indian family, the best-dressed man, woman, and child, as well as for the most unusual get-up of the primitive Indian, before horses were heard of.

Fruits and candy awaited them at the Banff Springs Hotel, where visitors could see at close range these Plains Indians who once had followed the buffalo and had the Rocky Mountains to themselves. This informal reception over, the Stonys returned to their teepee village for their noon meal and the afternoon field sports. For these the Indian man wears whatever vivid hued shirt strikes his fancy, so when they have the relay race, the one mile race, the half-mile race and the cowboy race, strangers may easily follow the progress of an Indian by his yellow shirt, or violet one, or bright blue, even a green or purple one, while fanciful names identify the horses.

The funniest event perhaps is the Slow Race. In this the Indian cannot ride his own horse, but must mount another Indian's steed and it frequently happens that this is the one time that his neighbor's horse, "Galloping Cockroach," decides not amble at his usual pace, to the dismay of his present rider, for the aim in this race is to be the last one in.

The evening concerts at the athletic grounds of the Banff Springs Hotel combine the old and the new. An Indian quartet will sing church music, a Stony tenor give a modern song, and the veterans among them burst forth in Stony language to the rhythmic beat of the drummers. The solemn Deer Dance, the imitative Chicken Dance and the minuet-like Owl Dance will show spectators what real Indian ceremonials are like.

Sunday, the Stonys will be at home in their encampment, proud to show visitors their teepess, interiors as well as exteriors, and if it is a hot day guests can enter one and be comfortable while admiring the bead work the Indian woman has made, and the bows and arrows fashioned by the Stony man. The teepees will be judged for the best appearing large one, small one, and the one without any modern equipment, such as mirrors and frying pans.

Late Sunday afternoon the Indian women will show how fast they can pitch a teepee, the average time being 2½ minutes. On Monday down will come the teepess, to be packed away until some Stony Indian decides to give a two or three-day dance at home, which will practically duplicate "Indian Days" at Banff for the Indians' own enjoyment.

Peru Mission to Study Japan

LIMA, PERU (AP)—Peru has appointed a cultural and economic mission to visit Japan at the latter's request and study conditions. The commission, headed by a former Chancellor General, Cesar de la Fuente, will sail July 27 and remain in Japan seven weeks.

Invitations for cultural and economic missions to visit Japan have played a major role in Japan's drive for trade and influence in Latin America.

In Japan the Confederation of the Association of Japanese Exporters to Central and South America occupies a modern building in Osaka, Japan's commercial metropolis. According to an elaborate special Latin American edition of the Japan Times and Mail, this Confederation controls many subsidiaries.

Among those listed are the Association of Exporters of Cotton Textiles to America, the Federation of Associations of Exporters of Miscellaneous Japanese Products, and many silk and rayon exporters.

Practically every country of Latin America has received invitations, and accepted, for visiting trade missions. Many delegations have also come from Japan.

In cultural affairs, the most frequent approach is for Latin American students to be invited to spend a year or more in Japan.

Publications telling about Japan are prepared in Spanish and in Portuguese for circulation in Latin America.

Japan is less active in radio than some other powers, but broadcasts from Tokyo, half a world away, have played their part in the Japanese drive during the last few years.

War in China has measurably curtailed Japanese activities in Latin America, but the invitation of a mission shows that the activity continues.

Test on Dog Racing Looms in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Pierce H. Russell laid the groundwork here for a Court of Appeals ruling on the legality of dog racing, when he denied an injunction restraining the State Police from interfering with an option based on such races at the Nassau Kennel Club in Rensselaer County.

John H. Campbell, proprietor of the track, contended that the option system was legal, but representatives of the Attorney General's office argued that the system employed was nothing more than a subterfuge to get around the law.

"Affidavits by both sides," Justice Russell held, "tend to prove that the option scheme is in fact a camouflage for acts which constitute the crime of gambling and a disguise for illegal betting.

"The crime of gambling does not become less so by attempts to conceal its true operations with the gloss of legal subterfuge."

'Super' Suppers for Army

The British Army has borrowed a "super" cook from the London County Council for a year in a campaign to brighten up meals for the troops.

Summer Cruises Proving Popular

NEW YORK—Summer ocean cruises are numerous this year, and many of the major steamship lines report a favorable response from the travel-minded public.

One cruise which is attracting much interest this summer is that of the Swedish American Line. On July 23 the modern motorship Gripsholm will sail from New York on a inexpensive 34-day cruise that will take in such countries as Norway, Denmark, Estonia, Russia, and Finland, as well as the Isle of Gotland.

Soil Advisers Named For Southeastern U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Approximately 109 technical workers recently were transferred from demonstration projects to newly-created soil conservation areas in the Southeastern region for the purpose of providing skilled supervision to farmers in these sections, Dr. T. S. Buie, regional director of the Soil Conservation Service, with headquarters here, has announced.

The technicians are working in advisory capacities in the areas where soil conservation is being put into practice for the first time.

Maine Once in Bay State

Maine was part of Massachusetts until 1820.

Head of Legion Asks Riddance Of Reds at Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Assailed as "the big Red university," Columbia University is urged to rid itself of these alleged Communist influences by Daniel J. Doherty, National Commander of the American Legion.

Mr. Doherty, in an address last night before a conference of educators and other community workers, held under the auspices of Teachers College, declared that Columbia was "besmirched from time to time when preachments containing un-American doctrines emanate from those who identify themselves with this institution."

The speaker defended the Legion, declaring that, while it supported law and order, it had no right to take over the functions of law enforcement agencies; that the Legion did not oppose change, and that it did not enter the field of controversial economics.

Both Mr. Doherty's defense of the Legion and criticism of Columbia University assumed special interest because of a recent publication issued by Teachers College and written by Prof. William Gellerman, Professor of Northwest University, in which the Legion was charged with being un-American, arbitrary, and undemocratic in its attacks upon Communists and partial to the interests of the wealthy class.

Mr. Doherty turned an adverse audience reaction into applause for himself when he responded to hisses with the statement that they had a right to hiss him because "we are in a free and untrammeled democracy."

"If the principles of some of these professors were to be adopted," he said, "you could not hiss me and I could not talk like this."

Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, in introducing Mr. Doherty, said that "examining committees frequently approve dissertations on the quality and method of the research, even when there was disagreement regarding the conclusions of underlying philosophy."

Dean Russell declared that whatever errors the Legion may have committed in leadership or organization and whatever instances of overzeal there may have been, the "heart of the Legionnaire is right" and the belief cannot be credited that he would knowingly wield "an influence inimical to our country."

Following Mr. Doherty's speech, Dean Russell chided those who had hissed and asserted that Teachers College was not radical, but conservative. He said he had gone over the College's faculty of 151 members and found only seven who might be considered "a little extra liberal." The most radical of these three were less radical than the British Labor party, he held.

Dean Russell said the faculty believed there was one Communist among them, but that no one knew who this was, so he could not be discharged if there was any desire to do so. Columbia, he concluded, was not Red, but red, white and blue.

GOP-Tammany Alliance Urged To Back O'Connor for Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Efforts to effect another coalition with Tammany Hall to back Representative John J. O'Connor, Democratic incumbent from the Sixteenth Congressional District, for re-election is on in high Republican quarters here today. The move, if successful, would be similar to that in which the Republican organization joined with the Wigwam last November in efforts to elect the late United States Senator Royal S. Copeland as Mayor of New York. Senator Copeland, it will be recalled, lost in the Republican primary to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Seven Republican district leaders in territory lying wholly or partly within the Sixteenth Congressional district met with Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County Republican Chairman and member of the Republican National Committee, here yesterday afternoon and discussed the issue. Before them were letters written to Mr. Simpson by prominent Republicans urging support of Representative O'Connor, on of these from John Burke, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Club, being typical. It recalled Representative O'Connor's opposition to President Roosevelt's government reorganization bill in the last session of Congress, his stand against other new deal legislation and reports that he had been singled out for "purging" by the administration.

Held Important

"At this time I feel it is mighty important that the Republicans support men who, like O'Connor, are in a strategic position to fight effectively against those New Deal policies which the Republican Party has so consistently opposed," Mr. Burke told Mr. Simpson. "I hope that you will throw the weight of our Republican organization back of Mr. O'Connor, even though he is a Democrat."

Reports in informed quarters said that several of the district leaders favored adoption of Mr. Burke's recommendation and were strongly for a coalition with Tammany in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Meeting with Mr. Simpson in the conference were Samuel S. Koenig, of the Sixth Assembly District and who for many years was boss of the Republican County organization; George C. Nordinger, of the Eighth Assembly District; John S. Shea, of the Middle Twelfth; Louis Davis Hopkins, of the Twelfth, North; John Kerrigan, of the Twelfth, South; Thomas Curran, of the Tenth, and Thomas Mallee, of the Fourteenth.

That the move to line up the Republicans with Tammany Hall in support of Representative O'Connor was due for some rough riding was obvious today, however. Strong forces in the party held it would be a mistake to tie up with the Wigwam even in support of Representative O'Connor, who, although his record is clean, is so aligned with the Wigwam that he cannot escape some of the obloquy that attaches to Tammany Hall. This is particularly strong today in view of the racket prosecutions by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, in which James J. Hines, wealthy and powerful Tammany leader of Harlem, figures so strikingly.

Dewey Issue

Another objection to the alliance proposed is found in Republican efforts to draft Mr. Dewey for the gubernatorial race. No one in the party is able to reconcile a ticket containing the name of Mr. Dewey for Governor and a prominent Tammany brave for another elective office.

Tammany's New York County Democratic Executive Committee met soon after the Republican conference and redesignated Representative O'Connor as its candidate from the Sixteenth Congressional District. Michael J. Kennedy, Tammany leader of the Fifth Assembly District, North, was designated for the seat now held by Representative John J. Boylan and Walter H. Liebman, Jr., was named to contest for the seat now held by Representative Bruce Barton, Republican, of the Seventeenth Congressional District.

On the State Senatorial slate, Senators Thomas F. Burchill and Duncan T. O'Brien were dropped, as had been expected, and Assemblyman Phelps Phelps, of the Third District, was named for the Burchill vacancy and Charles D. Perry, son of Harry Perry, a Tammany district leader, to take the place of Senator O'Brien.

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Peel oranges. Cut in thin slices. Arrange with well-drained sliced figs on crisp lettuce or other salad greens. Serve with Mazola French Dressing.

DRESSING

1 garlic clove
Few grains pepper
3 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
¼ teaspoon paprika
½ cup Mazola
½ teaspoon salt

Rub bowl with cut clove of garlic. Add remaining ingredients. Stir vigorously with fork. Remove garlic and beat dressing thoroughly before serving. Serves 4.

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Hungary Finds Peace Aided By Talks in Paris and Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, July 22—The newspaper Pester Lloyd which is considered the spokesman for Government circles here declares in its chief editorial that the meetings in Paris and Rome have definitely promoted world peace.

"Both visits gave the impression," the paper says, "that the different groups and alliances in Europe are chiefly concerned with finding a suitable basis for peaceful European co-operation. These last days mean a step forward in Europe's politics, because they have brought an unmistakeable advance toward the peaceful reconciliation of international antagonisms. It is noteworthy that in Paris everything was avoided that might offend other powers. Also the communique which was issued showed the desire of both states to continue their action of conciliation which is an indication that Premier Chamberlain's policy of mediation and understanding is being followed. It is significant that Germany's attitude to the Paris visit was not unfavorable. The conversations in Rome also created an impression of co-operation between Italy and Hungary which will be continued in complete harmony with the Rome-Berlin Axis. These talks likewise had no exclusive character but, in the spirit of peace and justice, created a basis for the wide co-operation of all states which accept the principles of a true and just peace."

Most other Hungarian papers also point out that peace prospects have appreciably improved during the last week.

Belgrade Avoids 'Triangle'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 22—Although the Yugoslav press and public opinion were not unfavorably impressed with the recent visit of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Bela Imredy, and Foreign Minister, Dr. Koloman de Kanya, in Rome it would be a mistake to believe that any large number of Yugoslav people favor the creation of a Rome-Berlin-Belgrade Triangle that would work in co-operation with the Rome-Berlin Axis. It is true that most Yugoslavs as well as the Belgrade Government would welcome the establishment of cordial relations between this country and Hungary, but the people here decidedly are opposed to definitely taking sides with the Central European Powers against the European democracies. Already Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch's friendliness toward Berlin and Rome has aroused much opposition here and it seems very unlikely that he will take any step that would further estrange him from Yugoslavia's allies.

Debt: British Want to Settle?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22 — Although Earl Stanhope, speaking for the Government in the House of Lords last night, held out no immediate expectation of a resumption of payments upon Britain's war debt to the United States nevertheless there is a very strong undercurrent of feeling here that this question cannot be left much longer in the position where it now stands.

Viscount Samuel Lord Snell and the Marquis of Lothian, who urged a reopening of negotiations with a view to reaching some settlement, all belong to opposition parties but the views they expressed find considerable measure of support also among the Government's adherents.

The Daily Express, Independent Conservative, thus represents views which are widely held here in advocating that an offer should be made to resume such payments as are practicable. Urging that the settlement, as made by Stanley Baldwin in 1923, was impossible of fulfillment, this journal says, "we could pay back the original amount of the debt in installments. That would be a just settlement and, if Americans would agree, it should be fixed."

[Britain defaulted on its half-yearly payment of $85,670,765 last month, bringing the amount due and unpaid to $1,080,157,132 as of June 15, 1938.]

The British Government's position still is that the question of resuming United Kingdom payments to the United States is wrapped up in that of similar liabilities of other nations to Britain which there is no intention of reopening. Nevertheless Lord Stanhope's vigorous denial in the House of Lords that any repudiation of Britain's part had occurred is taken to mean that Prime Minister Chamberlain's Government would be only too glad if some feasible settlement could be reached.

Japan Eases Soviet Attitude

TOKYO, July 22 (AP)—Statements of Japanese official spokesmen tonight indicated Japan had no intention of forcing the issue with Soviet Russia over Soviet troops' occupation of a disputed district near where the borders of Soviet Siberia, Japanese Korea and Manchukuo come together.

Nevertheless, the Tokyo press continued to report concentration of Soviet military and naval forces near the danger zone.

Tatsuo Kawai, the Foreign Office spokesman, denied Japan ever had threatened to use force to eject the Russian troops from the Changkufeng District, occupation of which July 11 provoked disagreement.

Mr. Kawai asserted that Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, had merely proposed to Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff when they met Wednesday that the troops be withdrawn as a preliminary to "a general compromise." He denied that Mr. Shigemitsu had either said or implied that force might be used.

Mr. Litvinoff rejected the Japanese proposal, Mr. Kawai said, on the grounds that the territory in question is indisputably Russian. Japan contends that it belongs to Manchukuo, her protectorate, and that the occupation was "an invasion."

The Foreign Office spokesman said the whole border question could be disregarded for the time being.

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP) — Soviet Russia made clear today she will move troops as she sees fit along her Far Eastern frontier, but that if there is to be war over the matter Japan will have to start it. This, to foreign circles here, appeared unlikely.

The Russian Government's rejection of Japanese demands for withdrawal of troops in territory claimed by both nations, from the Soviet standpoint, simply called Tokyo's bluff.

The Russian stand was set forth last night in a communiqué detailing Foreign Minister Litvinoff's reply to representations of the Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu. It said:

"Soviet detachments in this region have no other purpose than defense of the status quo on our frontier. Unlike other countries, the Soviet Union maintains armies not for invasion, but exclusively for the defense of its own borders."

Rosendahl Attacked On Helium by Ickes

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said yesterday that Commander Charles E. Rosendahl had changed his mind about the military importance of helium after being "wined and dined" in Germany.

Rosendahl, in charge of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., said on his return to the United States that helium had no military value. He had been Friedrichshafen's guest of honor at the one hundredth anniversary of Count Zeppelin, designer of lighter-than-air craft.

In his book, "What About the Airship?" Mr. Ickes remarked to reporters, Commander Rosendahl recounted the experience of dirigibles in the World War and added, "Small wonder then, at the high regard in which helium is held as a valuable military asset."

Mr. Ickes, who as Secretary of the Interior, has control over the Nation's helium supply, has refused consistently to sell the non-inflammable gas abroad until he has what he calls "satisfactory guarantees" that it will not be used for military purposes.

The law, which he is charged with administering, says this Country may not export helium in "quantities of military importance."

"I can't reconcile what he (Rosendahl) says now with what he said in his book," Mr. Ickes said.

After being wined and dined in Germany, the Secretary added, "he (Rosendahl) comes back here and says helium has no military value.

"On Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays he seems to think it is of military value, but on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays he says it isn't.

"It seems a curious thing that an officer in the United States Navy, in view of his country's refusal to sell helium abroad, should suggest it violates the law laid down by Congress."

Wiley Named Envoy

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has appointed John C. Wiley of Indiana, Minister to Latvia and Estonia. He is at present Consul General at Vienna, where he had been Charge d'Affaires of the Legation at Vienna at the time Germany absorbed Austria.

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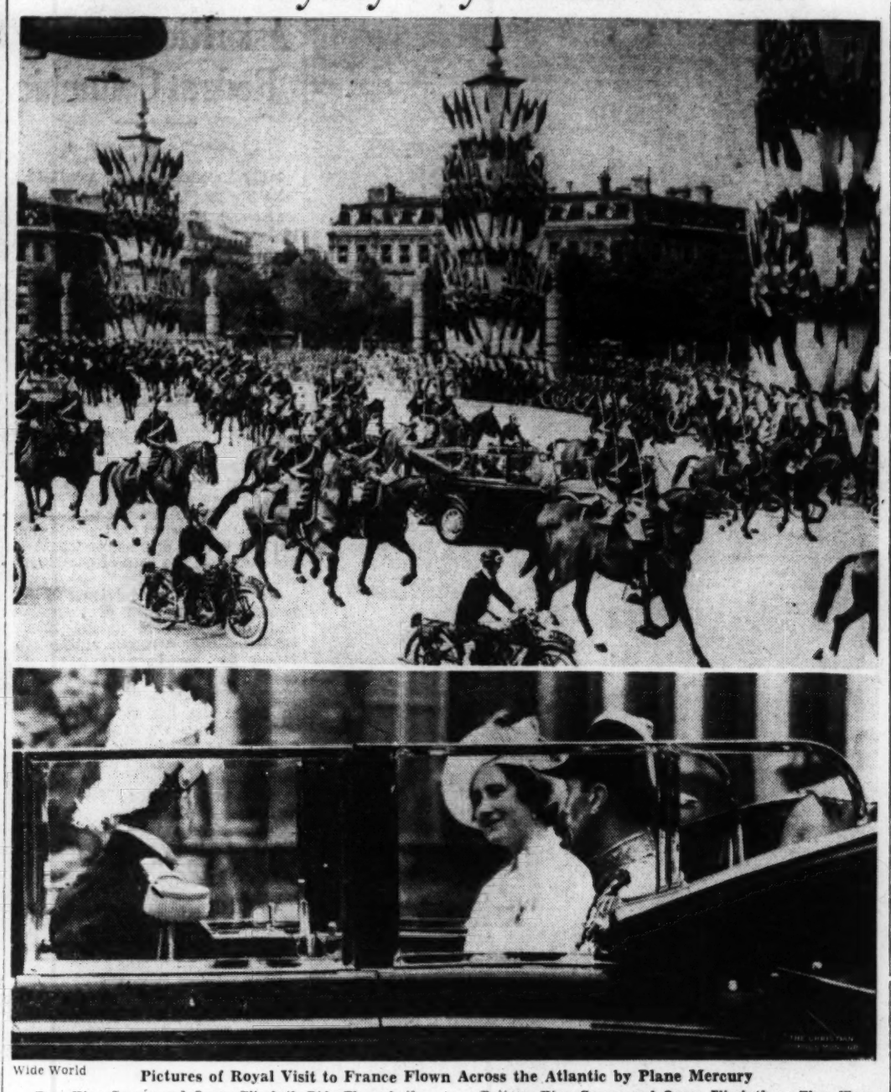
British Royalty Pays a Call in Paris



Wide World

Pictures of Royal Visit to France Flown Across the Atlantic by Plane Mercury

Top—King George and Queen Elizabeth Ride Through the Streets of Paris, In the Background Are the Massed Flags of the Two Nations on Pylons in the Place de l'Etoile.

Bottom—King George and Queen Elizabeth as They Were Driven to the Official Residence of President Lebrun to Attend a State Dinner.

Czechs Propose Four Assemblies Outside Prague

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion are understood to have been accepted.

The existing National Assembly which has now to pass legislation for bringing the reforms into operation is therefore to have a free hand in modifying them.

The Sudetehs Germans hold 67 out of the 300 seats in the Assembly, around 20 per cent, so it is claimed that they should be able to present their point of view effectively. This it is also hoped may go at least some way toward meeting the more important of the Sudetens' demands as represented in Berlin, where especial importance has been attached to this community's getting a bigger share of State-aided public works and of Government appointments generally, especially in the higher ranks.

On the other hand it does not concede the Sudeten claim to form a separate integral nationality within the Czech State.

Henlein Represented

Although Konrad Henlein, official Sudeten leader, is not himself a member of the Prague National Assembly it is explained that this is not any real disadvantage since he is efficiently represented there by Ernst Kundt and other leaders.

Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Reichsfuhrer Hitler's personal aide, who represented him in recent discussions with Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Minister, flew from Berlin to Munich July 21 to report to his chief. He would thus be able to see Herr Hitler before the opening of a conference of German officials, bearing on the Czechoslovakian situation, in Munich.

Although the situation generally appears easier, much may depend upon the attitude still to be declared by Hans Krebs and other Czechoslovak refugees in Berlin whose very considerable influence has not in the past always chimed in with that of Herr Henlein.

Congestion Feared In Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Restrictions imposed by the United States Housing Authority are increasing rather than relieving congestion in Philadelphia's slum areas, Judge Frank Smith, chairman of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, asserted recently.

As a result of this statement, a resolution was passed protesting to Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, against "loading land to the extent of 161 persons per acre."

At present, Philadelphia's most congested area contains no more than 75 persons per acre.

Dissenters argue that slum land was high-priced because it was in industrial sections, and that the Authority would do better to buy open areas cheaply instead of, as Miss Eleanor B. Davis, a member of the committee, phrased it, "taking the real estate boys out of the hole by buying slum sites."

Regina Schools Plan Safe Driving Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Courses in safe schools of automobiles may be taught in Saskatchewan technical schools, if the proposal of the Regina Technical School Board is carried out.

Believing there is an earnest need for such a course in view of the steadily growing toll of fatalities from mishaps on highways, the Board is pressing the Provincial Government to include such a course in the school's curricula.

Anglo-French Ties Reaffirmed As King Ends Visit to Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

Deputy for the Prime Minister of Australia, declared in introductory remarks that Britain and France "still stand shoulder to shoulder for maintenance of the ideals for which so many of our people laid down their lives."

From the same platform President Albert Lebrun of France said the ceremony emphasized "the close entente of our two great democracies."

[Earlier it was announced that President Lebrun had accepted the invitation of King George to visit England before his term of office expires in May, 1939.]

The King's speech was devoted mostly to Australia's World War sacrifices. Referring to the memorial, he said:

"Its very surroundings are emblematic of that comradeship which is the watchword of our British Empire; for it, looks down on a hallowed field beneath whose soil, consecrated to God and the glorious memory, lie the men who came from every corner of the earth to fight for ideals common to that whole Empire."

Army Chiefs Confer

An airplane from London brought Mr. Hore-Belisha, Viscount Gort, Chief of Britain's Army General Staff, and their aides to Amiens shortly before noon.

Over luncheon the British military leaders conferred with General Gamelin on the common defense plans of the two great democracies. Then the party, motored to Villers-Bretonneux.

The Royal Train arrived at 1:37 p. m., and King George and Queen Elizabeth went by automobile with military escort to the Fouilloy Cemetery, where the memorial stands.

Before his departure from Paris the King sent a message of felicitation to Premier Edouard Daladier for yesterday's review at Versailles, in which France paraded its military might to show what it had to contribute to the common Anglo-French cause.

"I was greatly impressed by what I saw," the King's message said.

Ask About Children

The King and Queen went from Paris to Villers-Bretonneux by special train after rising at 8:00 o'clock, and after making their regular daily telephone call to Buckingham Palace to ask about their two young daughters.

President Lebrun and Mme. Lebrun came later to escort them afoot to the Gare (station) des Invalides, just across the street from the Quai d'Orsay where the royal couple had stayed.

A crowd massed behind ranks of brilliantly-uniformed Republican Guards cheered as the party, accompanied by municipal and national officials, made its way to the station. President and Mme. Lebrun left for Villers-Bretonneux on their own special train.

Bidding the Queen goodbye, Mme. Lebrun said, "Your Majesty has won the heart of all Paris."

CALAIS, France, July 22 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth today ended their four-day visit of state to France, sailing on the yacht Enchantress for Dover, England.

Air Chiefs to Confer

PARIS, July 22 (AP)—The disclosure that the Chief of the French Air General Staff would visit Germany's Air Chief was believed to foreshadow a move by European Powers for limitation of air armament or "neutralization" of civilian areas from aerial attack in case of war.

The visit by Gen. Joseph Vuillemin to Germany to confer with Field Marshal Hermann Göring was looked upon as one of the first steps toward general European friendship which may result from King George's state visit to France and the attendant Franco-British diplomatic conferences.

The unexpected arrival in Paris yesterday of Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of the British Air Staff, and Air Chief Marshall, strengthened the belief of impending developments.

Situation 'Improved'

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Chairman Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday an "unlimited" alliance between Great Britain and France "will cause any other European to refrain from any rash act."

The Senator said the visit of the King and Queen of England to France was an indication of a "broadening and strengthening" of the alliance between the two Governments. This, he said, made the European situation look "better this morning."

Earle Criticizes Philadelphia Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—"No other municipality in the Commonwealth has so disgracefully neglected its needy as Philadelphia," asserted Gov. George H. Earle in formally turning down a City Council request for a $2,000,000 emergency grant to underwrite a $20,000,000 WPA appropriation.

The Council voted to ask the State for the money as nearly 30,000 relief recipients stormed the Council chambers. So far this year the Council has not allotted any funds for relief.

"If the State Department of Public Assistance were to single out one community such as Philadelphia and divert State funds for the purpose of sponsoring WPA projects in Philadelphia, it would be obviously unfair to those other communities who are obtaining WPA co-operation through their own endeavors and financial sacrifice," the Governor said.

"If funds were diverted to Philadelphia solely, it is obvious that other communities would expect like treatment, which the Commonwealth would be unable to give. The City Council of Philadelphia, which makes this request for the $2,000,000 grant, has been shamefully neglectful of its duty to the unemployed in that City.

"During the last three years it has appropriated but $5,000 a year for unemployment relief. This compares with an expenditure of approximately $30,000,000 a year by the State for unemployment relief in Philadelphia."

Prairie Farmers Plant Trees for Windbreaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Evidence of the high interest farmers of the Canadian prairies are taking in the planting of trees to beautify and to make windbreaks on their farms, is the heavy shipments of seedling trees sent out by the Dominion Forestry Farm at Indian Head, Sask.

More than 6,000,000 seedling trees have been shipped, as well as 125,000 evergreens.

The shipments were made to 6,500 prairie farmers and they have been leaving the Forestry Farm at the rate of one carload each day.

Politics, Taxes And World Issues Stir Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Politics, taxes and international affairs led the list of events in the Capital today which continue to make it a major news center even with the absence of President and Congress. Among events were the following:

1. Mr. Roosevelt's possible third term desires were brought into the open by Republican National Committee Chairman Hamilton.

Referring to remarks made yesterday by Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator that he believed 90 per cent of his relief workers would vote for Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hamilton said the comment showed "brazenness" and charged it indicated a third term desire.

2. Taxes came into the picture from two angles. The Department of Justice has given the Treasury Department a formidable opinion encouraging it to make a Supreme Court attack on tax exemption. And yesterday, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill said his department was giving close consideration to the La Follette proposal to broaden the base of the income tax.

3. The international situation was momentarily concerned with Cordell Hull's abrupt note to Mexico demanding arbitration of Mexican land seizures; while at the same time the text of the Peru-Bolivian peace settlement of the Chaco agreement was published here.

4. In the relief field, Harry Hopkins, WPA head, ordered immediate increase of 200,000 in southern WPA rolls, making this the third WPA move in the South since Mr. Roosevelt called it the Nation's "No. 1 economic problem."

5. The U. S. Maritime Commission, meanwhile, was preparing to take over the big Dollar Steamship Line with 13 vessels, greatly broadening the Government's role as ship operator, in which it already owns six steamship lines.

6. Among other capital developments, the La Follettee committee continued to show efforts of "Little Steel" through publicity firms, to finance anti-C. I. O. sentiment as the latter strove to unionize its workers.

Grechieuss Kinng Tunefully Greeted By Paris Children

PARIS, July 22 (CP)—British visitors here for the gala celebrations attending the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth, have been intrigued by the full-throated singing of the British National Anthem by French children. The melody has presented little difficulty but few knew the reason why the children turned in such a sterling performance in pronunciation.

An enterprising Paris paper chiefly was responsible. On the eve of Their Majesties' arrival it published on its front page a phonetic version of the anthem. It runs as follows:

Godd saive aour grechieuss Kinng,
Longg laive aour nobeul Kinng.
Godd saive ze Kinng.
Saind him victorieuss.
Happi and glorieuss,
Longg tou rein oveur euss,
Godd saive ze Kinng.

Police Exonerated In Thomas 'Egging'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 22 — The Newark police were cleared of any claims in connection with the "egging" of Norman Thomas in Military Park here on June 4 in a presentment handed up today by the Essex County Grand Jury. The Jury described the ousting of Mr. Thomas, three times Socialist candidate for President, as "a spontaneous expression of protest against the proposed speaker and his topic."

"Aside from what may now appear to have been a mistake in judgment in not detailing a stronger force to the Park before the meeting started, the evidence indicates that the criticism of the police department was not justified.

"The testimony is clear that from the time (Deputy Police Chief Philip) Sebold (in charge of police at the Park) entered the Park, the police made a sincere effort to quell the disturbance and to give protection to those who were apparently in danger."

The presentment was handed up to Common Pleas Judge Daniel J. Brennan, who thanked the Jury.

Laxity on the part of the police in preventing the riot had been charged by Mr. Thomas and bystanders. Two persons who were identified with Mr. Thomas' group had charged they were assaulted at the scene of the riot.

Lots of Hand-Washing In N. Y. School Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It begins to look as though Johnny and Mary are going to have to wash their hands and faces shiny clean not only before they come to school but in between times, and before they go home. That is the purport of a $235,000 proposition now before the Board of Education on recommendation of its Vice-President, Ellsworth B. Buck. It comes of an experiment with soap and towels at Public School 28, Staten Island, which has made such a change in the appearance of the children, Mr. Buck said, that the Mother's Club voted its continuance.

Mr. Buck told the Board it would cost just 12 cents a year for each of the City's 1,250,000 public school pupils to establish a wash-up system, and he quoted a survey of such facilities which showed that 73 cities now finance a service to keep Johnny and Mary clean most of the time. The cost of the New York installation would be $100,000, Mr. Buck estimated, with the soap and towel outlay about $135,000 a year.

White Colonies in Tropics: No Panacea for Unemployment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, July 22—Colonies—popular misconceptions to the contrary notwithstanding—do not provide a panacea for national unemployment problems.

This was the virtually unanimous conclusion of speakers at the fifteenth International Geographic Congress here, which has just concluded an important phase in its discussions, having devoted three days to the problem of "white colonization in the tropics."

Moreover, it was found that few large colonial schemes can hope to succeed without substantial and perhaps continuous government subsidy.

More than 1,200 delegates from 29 countries assembled in the Colonial Institute to exchange views concerning geographic sciences. The governments of the 29 countries are members of the International Geographic Union, so delegates have official mandates.

The session is under the presidency of Sir Charles Close, of Eastbourne, England, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, of Baltimore, Md.

Farms and Colonies

Practically all speakers on the problem of white colonization in the tropics agreed that farming will always be the basis of a real colonization system. But it has been found that a European farmer may have been successful in his own country yet is unable to earn a living in the tropics. Nevertheless, it is the same man supplying the same world market and this despite the fact that in many tropical districts the ground and labor are cheaper and the expenses and transport are not higher than in many European and American states.

The European small farmer, who must sell his products in the world market or in the same market as the native farmer, has to be content with a standard of living practically the same as that of the native farmer. This is why so many experts see no hope for colonization by British, Germans or Netherlanders in any part of the tropical zone.

Needs in Ethiopia

Italians, on the other hand, it was pointed out, are satisfied with so little that they may be able to establish a settlement in Ethiopia as in Tunis and Algiers and in subtropical South America. The social and economic outlook of the Italian colonists of Africa, it was emphasized, is entirely different from that of the British settlers and enables the Italian to undertake agricultural labor much more readily.

The outlook of the Italians in Ethiopia, however, has very much changed since colonization started, according to a paper presented by an Italian delegate. It has been proved already that if an Italian family wishes to exist on farming in the high-lying soil of Ethiopia, which is, moreover, poor in vegetable soil, it needs the assistance of native labor and a large piece of ground. At the present time holdings of 150 acres are being granted in Abyssinia and these can only be worked with the aid of native labor.

It was emphasized by several delegates that the low standard of living in the tropics ruled out the question of colonization as a possible solution to unemployment in Europe.

The case is different, however, it was agreed, where there is government support for colonization. Then, theoretically, colonization is always possible if one is prepared to pay the price of the settlement and its maintenance.

Chances for Success

On the whole, experts are of opinion that well-to-do farmers who under favorable circumstances and with the assistance of native labor build up a medium exploitation in a tropical territory, have a better chance of success than when colonization is by small farmers. For there is practically no chance of making a small plantation in the tropics a paying business.

In the few inhabited districts which are most considered for the purpose of colonization the getting of the necessary labor is a difficult problem. In territories such as Java, Uganda, the Gold Coast, where there is an educated native peasantry, the standard of wages is relatively too high for a European farming industry to make profits. The plantations in Java are only paying concerns, because of the technical working of the product on a large scale.

If a Javanese in one hour's time produces, in favorable circumstances, a product representing a value of three or four cents, a European manager can only earn little on the work of the native workman, although the latter is satisfied with a small percentage of the yield as wages.

The prospects for white colonization were summed up as follows: In favorable circumstances it is possible, especially for Southern Europeans, to settle as small farmers in the outer tropical belt. But a colonization of European small farmers not making use of native labor is impossible in the tropics without adequate measures of governmental or other support.

Pickaback vs. Catapult

(Continued from Page 1)

with initial loads of fuel and cargo much larger than could be lifted otherwise from the ground.

Flying Range Widened

Known technically as the upper unit of the Short-Mayo composite marine aircraft, the Mercury was launched in midair from the back of the powerful parent flying boat, Maia, at a speed of more than 135 miles an hour. The Nordmeer was shot from the deck of a steamship by means of a giant catapult.

In each case, aeronautical engineers say, the effect is to increase the flying range of the airplane by enabling it to carry larger quantities of fuel.

Technicians At Work

Skilled mechanics and technicians swarmed over the Mercury to clear away the smudge of her flight and groom the slender craft for an easier return voyage Sunday.

Stained with waste oil from its radial, air-cooled motors, the British seaplane bobbed up and down on the choppy waters offshore from the marine air terminal used by Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways for joint passenger operations between New York and Bermuda as John Gilmore, Chief Mechanic, supervised inspections and repairs.

Short Hops Homeward

Paul Bewshea, American representative of Imperial Airways, said it would not be necessary to run the Mercury into an adjacent hangar in preparation for the homeward flight, which is to be made in short hops by way of Montreal, Botwood, Newfoundland, the Azores, and Lisbon, Portugal, to Southampton, England.

Although the pickaback arrangement by which the Mercury is launched in the air from the back of its parent permits carrying an overload of fuel which could not be lifted from the water with the craft's unaided engines, Mr. Bewshea anticipates no difficulty on the eastward journey. Less gasoline will, of course, be needed for the short flights than was required for the trip from Foynes to New York by way of Montreal, he said, and thus the Mercury should be able to take off easily under its own power.

Capt. Donald C. T. Bennett, Pilot-Navigator, and A. J. Coster, Radio Operator, the two-man crew that brought the Mercury over the 3,000-mile route from Foynes, meanwhile saw a bit of New York City. It was Captain Bennett's first visit to America, and he told reporters that not only was he glad to be in the United States, but hoped the flight might help to bring the two English-speaking nations into greater unity.

Papers Bring Premium

One thousand pounds of cargo discharged by the seaplane consisted mostly of photographs, newspapers, motion-picture film and manuscripts. These were carried on a courtesy basis by Imperial Airways, which flew the material from London to Foynes for the Mercury's initial westward flight.

Immediately upon arrival here, bundles of London daily newspapers were rushed to Times Square, there to be placed on sale at from 50 cents to $1 a copy only a day later than publication. Offered among the wares were the Times of London, News Chronicle, Mirror, Herald, Evening Standard, Evening Star, and Evening Dispatch.

Largest Military Plane

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 22 (AP)—The world's largest military plane, capable of flying to Europe and back, non-stop, and the pride of the United States Army Air Corps, roared into San Antonio yesterday on a brief visit. On a routine navigation flight the experimental bomber carried a crew of 16.

Girl Students Play 'Glass Tunes'

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Creative music, played on home-made glass instruments—a xylophone is eventually planned—drew aesthetic sighs of pleasure yesterday from a group of girl students.

"It's a new wrinkle in school music," explained Mrs. Carl S. Sullivan, the teacher, as she surveyed the results obtained by her class of girls at the Y. W. C. A. "Watch," she said, "and listen . . ."

The girls stepped up to a table lined with glass tumblers filled with varying amounts of water. They tapped the sides with spoons and the result was a clearly defined rendition of "Three Blind Mice."

Mrs. Sullivan beamed.

"Even unmusical children take pleasure in learning the scale when tumblers represent notes," she said.

The music-makers, she said, were constructing a xylophone from bars of plate glass, which was "a very difficult task" since the ring of glass varies unaccountably—regardless of length.

"Children who can't carry a tune are able to make music with these instruments," she declared. "And since they cost little or nothing, they are available to the poorest of underprivileged boys or girls."

Emphasizing the importance of music in character building, Mrs. Sullivan recalled the advice of Walter Damrosch, noted symphonic conductor:

"Give a child a horn to blow and he'll never carry a gun."

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Strict Regulation Of Liquor Selling Sought in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Should an initiative petition just filed with the Secretary of State be passed by the voters at the November election Oregon will take a long step toward prohibition. The petition, filed by the Anti-Liquor League of Oregon, proposes to regulate the sale of "alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes."

Enactment of the measure would provide that the "sole and exclusive right to sell and dispense alcoholic liquor at retail in the State of Oregon for beverage purposes is hereby vested in the Oregon Liquor Control Commission," and that such sales "shall be made only in the original package as now provided by law."

This provision alone, it was pointed out, would virtually dry up retail sources of wines and beer, which are sold under license in numerous places of business. Sale of other liquor is restricted to the State liquor stores.

In addition to limitation of retail sales, the act would prevent sale of draught wines and beer, by enforcement of sale in original package, would limit wholesale sales by breweries and wine manufacturers to the State Commission alone.

The bill further provides that "no liquor store shall be established at any place in the State of Oregon within less than one quarter of a mile from any church or school." The stringent limitations this regulation would place upon the location of such stores is readily realized when it is pointed out that virtually every city in the State with population in excess of 7,500 has either a school or a church or both within a radius of four blocks of any point within the corporate city limits.

In many of the larger cities this is true in a greater degree. Portland will probably be the only city in the State where more than a "mere few" possible locations would be available. The only locations in this city, the Capital of the State, that might be available will be on the outer edges of the city, which would tend to be a further limittation in sales.

The act also provides that the Commission will be deprived of the authority to issue liquor purchase permits, which includes wines and beer, to persons against whom objections are filed by a "husband, wife, son, daughter, father, mother, brother or sister, or any other person having a direct financial interest."

Violation of this limitation would immediately make the commission liable to any person or firm suffering damage caused by a permit holder. Should a court trial arise out of such damage the court would be required to make a special finding that the influence of alcohol either was, or was not, a contributing cause. If the report was in the affirmative, the ruling would automatically revoke the defendant's license for the period of one year.

Lastly, the bill seeks to set aside 4 per cent of all "license moneys or fees of every kind and character coming into the hands of the Liquor Control Commission out of the liquor traffic." These funds to be set aside to be used "for the purpose of conducting scientific research as to the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human body, to purchase school books setting forth the evils of narcotics to be furnished free to all public schools in the State, to promote public education and advertising against the evil influences of narcotics, and to provide hospitalization for all addicts."

If the voters accept these terms and declare the measure a law, the bill provides that "it shall become effective Jan. 1, 1939."

Kidnap Plotter Sentenced

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 22 (AP)—John Bruce Thornton was sentenced today to seven years of penal servitude for a fantastic plot to kidnap Viscount Nuffield, Britain's "Henry Ford," and hold him at sea for ransom of $500,000. The jury deliberated two hours. The seven-year term was given on the charge of possessing two automatic pistols.

MEET ME AT MEDHURST'S

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Reading of Bible Growing in Spain; Increase in Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—The increased interest shown in the Bible in Spain today is partly due to the Republican Government's tolerance of all religious work which is untainted by politics, partly to the fact that the liberty to do so is comparatively new—and also because, with the spread of education to the wider masses, increasing numbers of people are reading and thinking for themselves.

The present Spanish Republican Government puts no obstacle in the way of Bible reading. According to a pamphlet recently published in Madrid by the Spanish section of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Scriptures are freely sold in Republican Spain though distributors have been persecuted in Insurgent territory.

The pamphlet states that sales of Bibles in Republican Spain in the first five months of 1936 had beaten all previous records. On the outbreak of the rebellion sales fell, but picked up again in 1937.

When in May, 1936, President Azaña inaugurated the famous Madrid Book Fair he assured the society that distributors of the Bible would not be in any way hindered.

Twenty thousand copies of the Gospels have been distributed in Castille and 10,000 in Catalonia.

"Barcelona, which is a great center for artistic book production, organized an excellent Book Fair on June 3, 4, and 5, 1937.

"The Society's display aroused considerable attention and the Barcelona office sold 205 Bibles, 65 Testaments, and nearly 200 separate books during the three days.

At the last Barcelona Book Fair which took place in June, Bibles and Testaments were prominently displayed and advertised in the press as: "the first essential book for your library."

Illicit Liquor Traffic Decreases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Illicit liquor traffic and the number of narcotic addicts in the United States decreased during the last 12 months.

Commissioner H. J. Anslinger of the Narcotics Bureau said the addicts had declined from one person in every 1,000 to about one in every 3,000.

Sewart Berkshire, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reported 25,884 arrests for violation of Federal liquor laws against 29,477 for the 1937 fiscal year.

Marco Polo's Image Shown

An image of Marco Polo, who visited Hangchow (which he called Kinsay) in the 13th century, is still to be seen in the picturesque Lingyin Monastery.

Visitors to New York Fair Will See Miniature Farm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—One would hardly expect to discover a model American farm in the midst of a city of 7,000,000 persons, yet that is exactly what visitors to the New York World's Fair 1939 will see as they tour the exposition grounds at Flushing Meadows, Queens, when the Fair opens here next year.

Complete even to farm hands and livestock, the full-size reproduction of a thriving homestead is to be part of the exhibit which the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company plans to erect upon a site of 3½ acres. In the midst of a vast exposition with an ultra modern theme—"The World Tomorrow"—the tiny bit of rural peace is expected to attract millions of visitors who seek relief from machinery, bright lights, and colorful architecture.

Through the farmyard will flow a stream crossed by a covered bridge. Cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, ducks, and other farm animals will be free to roam the fields, and, of course, there will be a farmhouse, barn, silo, and granary.

How the American farm has made its workaday tasks easier and cheaper through the adoption of pneumatic tires for every kind of wheeled agricultural implement is the theme of this country exhibit in a big city's fair. The Firestone Company plans also to show how it has pioneered in the farm field.

Housed in another section of the pavilion, it was announced, will be a modern tire factory with a capacity of one finished automobile casing every four minutes. This model factory, manned by skilled craftsmen, is to be in operation during the exposition to show all the steps taken from the preparation of crude rubber to the packing of the completed product.

To be built in the form of an "L" with a rotunda entrance at the intersection of two wings, the Firestone Building is held to be one of the most striking pavilions planned for the New York Fair. It will be dominated by a great vertical fin, brilliantly lighted and rising 100 feet into the air.

Still a third feature announced for the exhibit is the Firestone "singing color" fountain, whose dome-shaped plumes of water change color constantly according to the varied tones of a musical accompaniment. It is to be installed in a garden, surrounded by green lawns, flower beds, and hedges, where visitors may sit and listen to concerts throughout the day.

Weather Above Stratosphere?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The earth's weather extends high above the atmosphere, a circumstance that sometimes allows of predicting widespread rainfall in the succeeding 24 hours, according to Dr. David F. Martyn, research physicist to the Commonwealth Radio Research Board and lecturer in atmospheric physics at the University of Sydney.

Dr. Martyn also explained that short-wave radio communication was profoundly influenced by weather apart from the consideration of "static" or atmospheric interference.

Speaking before the physical section of the Royal Society of New South Wales, he described other investigations made by radio at the Commonwealth Solar Observatory, Canberra, by A. J. Higgs, and at the Commonwealth Radio Research Board's field station at Liverpool, 20 miles from Sydney, by G. H. Munro.

"The results obtained," said Dr. Martyn, "are likely to lead to a revision of some of the existing theories regarding the circulation of the atmosphere above the stratosphere. From radio observations made at half-hourly intervals, day and night, since March, 1937, it has been established that meteorological influences extend to a height of at least 150 miles above the stratosphere. This conclusion, he said, disproves the assumption that weather changes are mainly confined to the regions below the stratosphere, and that they penetrate, at most, only a few miles into the latter.

"It has also been found that the air at great heights undergoes seasonal changes corresponding to those on the ground. In summer, the air at these heights shows tropical characteristics with high humidity, reverting to winter with low humidity quite abruptly. During the last year, summer conditions set in 150 miles above the stratosphere on Oct. 8 and persisted until March 13, when winter conditions returned abruptly on the same day that the first cold spell of the year arrived in New South Wales. It is only in humidity that seasonal changes in the upper air are found to follow those on the ground.

The discovery of these seasonal meteorological changes at great heights, said Dr. Martyn, explains the peculiar seasonal changes which occur in short-wave radio communication. It has been known for some time that the density of electrification in the "F" region of the ionosphere, which is the region responsible for short-wave communication, undergoes a diminution in summer, although theory predicts an increase at that time because of the greater effective electrifying power of the sun. The result of this anomaly, which has proved a serious problem to radio-physicists for some years, is that waves at the short end of the short-wave band are not transmitted in midsummer.

This seasonal anomaly Dr. Martyn attributed to the increased humidities accompanying summer conditions in the ionosphere. The increased water vapor present reduces the number of free electrons available for reflecting radio waves. The effectiveness of short-wave communication, he said, undergoes day by day fluctuations in accordance with the weather at the ground.

Lions' Convention Next in Pittsburgh

OAKLAND, Calif., July 22 (AP)—Pittsburgh, Pa., was chosen yesterday for the 1939 annual convention of Lions International. Detroit withdrew its invitation before the formal vote for selection of the convention city.

The board of directors will fix the date which probably will be in July.

The Board of Governors, representing 79 districts of the International organization elected its executive council, final court of appeal for the group. Those elected were:

Carbis Walker, Winston-Salem, N. C., Chairman; Ira E. Snyder, Enterprise, Ore., Vice-Chairman; Dr. F. Clayton Walker, Somerville, Mass.; Henry W. Sweet, Bessemer, Ala.; W. S. Brown, Jackson, Miss.; H. C. Barrows, Eveleth, Minn. and V. R. Vergades, Clay Center, Kan.

Grand Master Keys will be awarded to six Lions who have brought in more than 50 new members. Melvin Jones of Chicago, Founder and present Secretary-General of the organization, was among the group to be listed for this honor. Others included: Carbis Walker, James G. Brackin, Greensville, Pa., Archie E. Elledge, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Al Schallenmuller, Oak Park, Ill.

Lions Congratulate Flier

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—The Lions Club International convention paused here to praise Douglas "Nonstop" Corrigan for his "mistake" flight from New York to Ireland and sent the flier a cablegram of congratulation.

"Doug, we congratulate you on your unparalleled mistake. May you always be so mistaken in your career."

The message was signed by Frank V. Birch, president, for the convention delegates who represent 104,000 American and foreign members of the Lions Clubs.

Wagner Demands Permanent Rights For N. Y. Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21—Political battles over labor's support in the November elections and reapportionment of the State's legislative districts were on here today, with the Democrats militantly on the offensive on both issues.

The first skirmish in the labor fight came with Senator Robert F. Wagner and Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti serving notice last night of their determination to win a bill of rights for workers so broad that the labor bills reported out of committee, declaring that labor shall not be considered a commodity and guaranteeing a five-day, 40-hour week on all state contracts, would be but one of its phases.

The gage of battle was thrown in a three-hour debate arising out of a motion by Murray Gootrad, Independent New York City Republican, to discharge the Industrial Relations Committee from further consideration of his bill of rights draft, the only broad proposal of this kind in its portfolio.

Republicans, headed by William F. Bleakley, chairman of the committee, arguing that the amendment was impracticable and badly drawn, insisted they were prepared to offer amendments to the limited proposals approved.

Mr. Gootrad, who finally withdrew his motion to discharge so that he himself could effect changes which blocked even Democratic support of his amendment, held that, while New York State was a pioneer in progressive legislation, it was time to remove the existing silence of the Constitution on the question of labor. His proposal guaranteed the right of organization and collective bargaining, the legality of the closed shop, the right to strike, the right to picket, and defined employees covered, including state and local workers.

Mr. Bleakley held that the Gootrad proposal had been drawn by the National Lawyers' Guild, and not only contained objectionable features, but was so broad it might well legalize sit-down strikes.

Senator Wagner, leading the other side, argued that the issues at stake were too important to be suppressed in committee through disagreement over details.

"The most fundamental right of the American worker today is the right to organize and bargain collectively," he said. "That is so well settled in our own economic life that it has brought a new day, not only to workers, but to the enlightened employer. . . . It is only a small minority that is now mobilizing in a movement to again take away from the workers of our country . . . that right which, after years and years of struggle, has finally culminated in national and state labor acts.

"To insure it, the place to put it is in the Constitution of the State, so that no temporary reactionary court or reactionary legislature can deprive the wage earner of our State of that fundamental right."

The storm that broke on the convention floor when the Republican reapportionment bill was reported out was electrical in intensity. The solid Republican membership of 11 in the Committee on the Legislature, its Powers and Apportionment, supplemented by one of its six Democrats, was behind the proposal.

Democratic strategists, however, again led by Senator Wagner, had their retort prepared in terms of an arraignment of the entire proposal as "vicious, unjust and discriminatory."

Even Alfred E. Smith, whose convention allegiance has been noticeably neutral, joined his party's in dictment of the redistricting amendment as a "monstrosity."

The burden of the minority report was that the reapportionment proposal was prepared "in a hotel room" by the Republican State Committee in a process of shelving from the start more than 20 redistricting proposals submitted by Democratic and Republican delegates through the convention channel, and showed "unwarranted discrimination" against the cities.

"A hurried reading shows that it deprives all the cities of the State of their just representation," the report declares. "The City of New York alone has had its proportionate representation decreased, although its population has grown far more rapidly than that of the rural counties."

H. Duane Bruce, chairman of the Committee, immediately established party responsibility for the amendment, asserting that the voters had given the Republicans the redistricting mandate last fall in electing a strong Republican majority to the convention.

While New York City has about 7,000,000 population, as compared with about 5,000,000 outside the city, the proposed amendment gives the city with its huge Democratic vote majority, only 64 assemblymen, while up-state, where Republicanism is a rural tradition, the representation will be 95.

REA Plans Laid, President Hears

ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON, EN ROUTE TO PANAMA, July 22 (AP)—John M. Carmody of the Rural Electrification Administration advised President Roosevelt today he had perfected plans to lend within the year the entire $140,000,000 which the last session of Congress made available.

Mr. Carmody said he would concentrate on a drive to hasten construction during the good weather months.

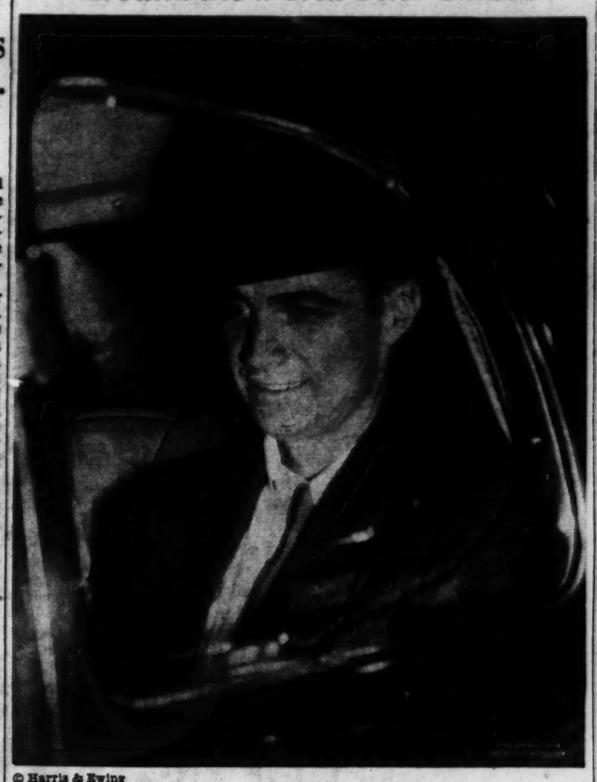
There were frequent exchanges of messages today between Washington and the President, who is on a fishing cruise.

The President's morning paper aboard the Houston gives him plenty of sports news and Navy personals, but not much politics.

He gets the news which naval officers and enlisted men like to read—sent by naval radio from Washington to all ships at sea.

"The only censorship is interest," Commander Albert T. Sprague, Navy Department communications officer, explained today. "And the average youngster at sea isn't greatly interested in politics."

Around-the-World Flier Smiles



© Harris & Ewing

Howard Hughes

Something must have pleased the around-the-world flier during his visit with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for he is shown flashing one of his rare smiles as he left the State Department. Mr. Hughes has been the center of a round of entertainment in Washington, he and his flight companions being guests of Chargé D'affairs Constantine Oumansky at a formal dinner in the Russian Embassy on July 21. The 80 guests included Cabinet members and high Government officials.

Corrigan Sees Plane Loaded

DUBLIN, July 22 (AP)—President Hyde of Eire accompanied Douglas G. Corrigan, the California mechanic with a peculiar sense of direction, when he bundled his nine-year-old transatlantic plane onto the United States Maritime Commission steamship Lehigh for its homecoming. President Hyde went with him to Baldonnel to watch dismantling of his plane.

The trip to the airfield followed Mr. Corrigan's second visit to the Chief Executive.

Mr. Corrigan's perpetual smile left his bronzed face for a fleeting instant when his plane was being loaded on the Lehigh. One wing slipped from the crane and crashed to the quay, but packing cases broke its fall, and it was undamaged.

Youngsters who watched the dismantling at Baldonnel Airdrome suggested laughingly that Mr. Corrigan was "afraid" to go back with his plane because "it might take him to Siberia."

Corrigan Called Careful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 22—That Douglas Corrigan flew from New York to Dublin, Ireland, did not startle Harman Edwards, employee of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of San Diego, Calif., who helped the transatlantic flier install the motor and resurface the wings on his Curtiss-Robin ship.

Mr. Edwards, a former resident of Lynchburg, Va., was at the home of C. L. Demott in Lynchburg when he heard of Mr. Corrigan's successful crossing.

"He is one of the most careful fliers I have ever seen," Mr. Edwards said. "He did all of the work on his ship and would never let anyone touch it unless he could see it."

Friends in Norfolk praise the youth as a "natural" pilot, a mechanic who can make a motor hum and possessed with uncanny abilities as a navigator.

Light Penalty Expected

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Dennis Mulligan, Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, telegraphed a friend that the Bureau would not be "severe" with "Corrigan the bold."

Replying to a suggestion from Herbert S. Waters, President of the Newark Advertising Club, that Douglas Corrigan's punishment for his wrong-way hop be only a 28-hour license suspension retroactive from the flight's start, Mr. Mulligan said:

"A lad of this capacity deserves help. The Bureau of Air Commerce will not be severe in its treatment of his case. However, as a matter of duty some measure must be taken to carry out lawful regulations. Our principle concern is to deter other youngsters, poorly prepared and equipped from tackling like ventures."

Unionist Assails 'Little Steel'

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, charged today before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee that the Republic Steel Corporation "created, maintained, dominated, and financed every known kind of agency that could be created to prevent the organization of steel workers into unions.

"I know of no single corporation in the United States that has resorted to the use of more reprehensible tactics against unionization."

The Committee called for the financial records of a Cleveland, Ohio, publicity firm investigating labor relations at the direction of six steel companies.

Chairman Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin said he expected to receive a ledger of the Hill and Knowlton public relations firm showing payments made in connection with the survey.

Testimony at a Committee hearing disclosed that one purpose of the study was to inquire into the leadership, methods, and philosophy of the C. I. O. as well as "the nature of its support by Communists."

While the Committee awaited the ledger, it continued its investigation of so-called "civic progress" meetings in Ohio cities in 1936.

Senator La Follette drew a statement from Kenneth M. Lloyd, Secretary of the Mahoning Valley Industrial Council, that meetings were sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers and the allied National Industrial Council.

The Chairman brought out that a meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1936, was sponsored publicly by the Mahoning Valley Foremen's Club, an organization of mill foremen.

George E. Sokolsky, New York newspaper columnist and lecturer, was the speaker. Previously it had been revealed that Mr. Sokolsky was paid $28,599 from June, 1936, to February, 1938, for services he had given the National Manufacturers Association.

James W. Reinhardt testified that management officials were not invited to participate in a labor stabilization campaign carried on through newspaper advertising in Canton, Ohio, in 1936.

Mr. Reinhardt, Vice-President of the Canton Development Corporation, said 18 civic organizations sponsored advertisements prepared by the Macdonald-Cook Advertising Agency of South Bend, Ind.

The witness said the Canton Development Corporation originated the movement which resulted in the insertion of the ads. It received a $5,000 contribution from Republic Steel Corporation in a three-year period ending last June, he said.

Mr. Reinhardt testified the decision to run the advertisements had been reached after a strike had occurred at the Canton Stamping and Enameling Company.

Woman to Conduct New York Symphony

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—A tradition nearly a century old will be violated Monday night at Lewisohn Stadium, when a woman will conduct the New York Philharmonic-Symphony for the first time.

She is Antonia Brico, who for the last four years has been organizer and conductor of New York's only full-sized women's symphony orchestra. Miss Brico is conducting this week in San Francisco.

An intense and dauntless person, her New York career has been a puzzle to many who met her when she first came to New York as a conductor, about five years ago. "There is no place for a woman conductor," she was told on all sides. And many advised her to stick by her piano, in which field she had been trained by Sigismund Stojowski.

States Are Keen To Join in Move To Guard Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Seventeen states have joined the newly-formed Conference on State Defense, which has initiated a program to combat retroactive Federal taxation of state employees' salaries and Federal levies on state revenues or outstanding state securities.

Adherence of more than a third of the states to this undertaking was announced here by Solicitor General Henry Epstein, chairman of the Conference, today. Mr. Epstein characterized the response of the states as "instant and amazing," and he said letters of participation had been accompanied by sincere support for the objectives of the conference.

The states comprising the conference to date are California, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, Connecticut, Delaware, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

Mr. Epstein, in announcing the new adherents, said the Conference was organized to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the states by defending them against the Federal tendency to tax their revenues, their outstanding bonds, and the back salaries of their employees. The Conference is dedicated to the protection of the sovereignty of the states as the primary basis of constitutional government in the United States, he adds.

The first meeting of the Conference will be held in conjunction with the Convention of the National Association of Attorney-Generals in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 25 and 26. Mr. Epstein will deliver the keynote address.

The objectives of the Conference are:

1. Passage at the next session of Congress of legislation protecting state and municipal employees from the impost of 12 years' taxes.
2. The prevention of Federal taxation of the revenues or income of states and municipalities and the prevention of any direct federal taxes upon them.
3. The prevention of Federal taxation of outstanding securities of states and municipal agencies.
4. Proper presentation of the states' viewpoint on these issues to the American people and to the Congress of the United States.

Strike Handbill Passers In Los Angeles Acquitted

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (AP)—Superior Judge William McKay yesterday held the Los Angeles City Handbill Ordinance unconstitutional, and acquitted three members of the American Newspaper Guild, charged with violating the ordinance.

The three were arrested on charges of passing out handbills relating to a Guild strike at the Hollywood Citizen-News. They are Philip M. Connelly, President of the Los Angeles Guild; Roger Johnson, Chairman of the Citizen-News Strike Committee, and Morgan Hull of New York, international organizer.

Members of the police "red" squad arrested them.

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Canadian Cities Have Much To Offer Tourists

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. LeTour

When we "globe-drivers" (you can't call us "trotters" any more) obey the summer urge, stimulated by text and picture, to strike north for woods, waters and sea-coast, we seldom aim straight for the chosen destination. We want to know something first about the personality and history of the country, and to get this we naturally turn toward the principal city. So this is a tour of Canadian cities—or rather a piecing together of small bits of many tours, the city bits—wherein I sought and found the "character" of each. Probably you will find other characteristics just as interesting, and such hunting for them might well become a new hobby.

Starting at Halifax on the Atlantic seaboard, where so much of Canadian history has started, I found that the atmosphere of its founding days—of great admirals, great governors and great adventurers—still lingers. In old forts and names, in old relics cherished in private homes and museums, one finds himself hobnobbing with the brave men and beautiful women who, nearly 200 years ago, made this a social as well as a military rival to French Quebec. "Here gathered the Armadas for the reduction of Louisbourg in 1757-1758"; here came Loudon, Amherst, Boscawen, Rodney, Wolfe, Cook and scores more of great names; here came transports laden with refugee loyalists from the Thirteen Colonies in rebellion, and here departed the fleets of Canada's expeditionary force during the World War.

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St. John, opposite Nova Scotia's western coast, on the Bay of Fundy, has much of the same appeal, as well as the same sea winds and sea fog; but Quebec, guardian for 300 years of the St. Lawrence gateway to the continent, can not be confused or compared with any other city in the New World. From the great modern Chateau Frontenac, nestling below the Citadel and commanding the river, Point Levis and the Laurentians beyond, the visitor gazes back into the life of the old French regiment and actually hears the same church bells, sees the same walls, gates and houses, the same narrow climbing streets and even smells the same odors. I found myself forever stumbling on new guideposts to the storied past familiar to Frontenac, Montcalm, Wolfe, Mercier and all the picturesque heroes and heroines who have left their mark on this most romantic of all Canadian cities.

This atmosphere of lavender and old lace, feathered hats, swords, and pistols, nuns, voyageurs and Indians, thins out as we leave the seaboard and the St. Lawrence. Fredericton, New Brunswick, founded by Loyalists, is the last city, going inland, where one is tempted to dwell in past glories rather than in present drama. Ottawa, the Dominion's capital, for instance, is dominated by its splendid new Parliament Buildings on The Hill to the exclusion of almost every other "attraction." One does recall that this place was once called By Town, when he sees the Rideau canal and locks built by Colonel By soon after the War of 1812; and when he looks down upon the Ottawa River he is reminded that this was once the "trade route" for Red Skins, voyageurs, explorers and fur traders adventuring into the West; but his thoughts are soon brought back to today by the tinkle of bells from the Carillon high up in the Peace Tower and by sight of scarlet-coated Mounties sentinelling the government "blocks."

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To the south and west lies Toronto, well called "a place of meeting." Sooner or later you will meet everyone you know at the corner of King and Yonge. It is very busy, very modern and very English, inclined to be strict in the enforcing of social reforms and yet possesses an exceptional number of beautiful homes, golf courses, and lake playgrounds where the stranger is welcomed with open arms, especially if he is "American." Away back in 1793 Fort Rouille on this site was chosen as the future capital of Upper Canada. Toronto, in the language of the Mississaugas, means "place of meeting," and well is it named, situated on the long waterway extending from the sea to the head of the Great Lakes.

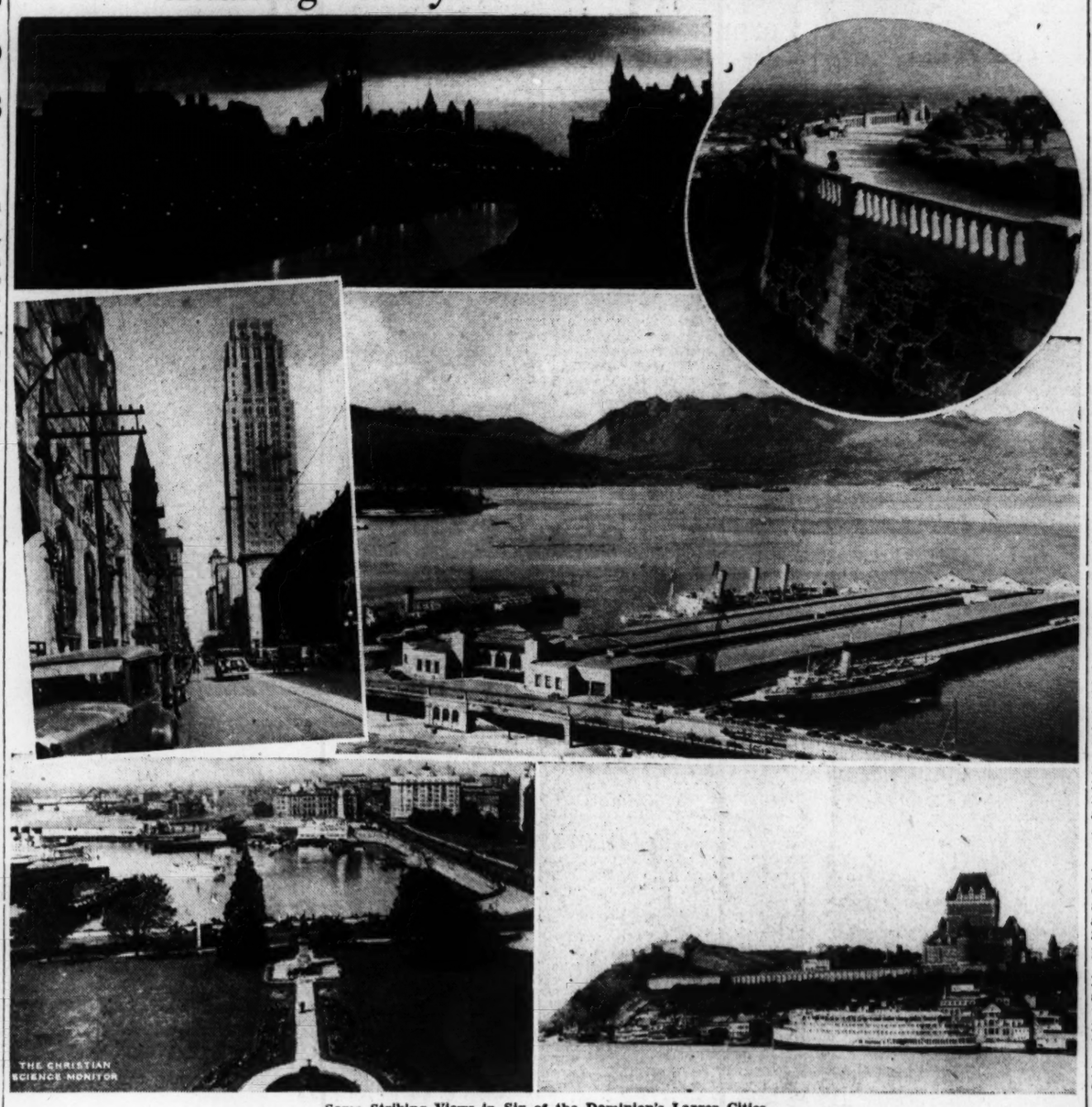
Let us take the route westward until we come to Winnipeg the Golden—the gateway to the Golden West, the granary of golden grain. It might also be called the Windy City, being prairie-placed and open to all the winds that blow. Here the streets are remarkably wide and its people partake of this same wideness in outlook and action. Although it has plenty of "history"—history of early Selkirk settlers, of Fort Garry and Riel rebellions, of beaver skins and buffalo hunts—I could only think of Winnipeg in terms of wheat, enterprise and future development. A metropolis has sprung up on the bald-headed prairie and its streets are filled with trees. Here optimism is transmuted into deeds.

I found Calgary perhaps the most cheerful of all cities. Here one is seldom reminded of droughts and depressions. Here the inhabitants literally "look unto the hills"—the vast undulating foothills of the Rockies to the westward—and are open-handed and open-minded in all ways. If the "spirit of the west" concentrates more in one place than in any other then this place must surely be Calgary—the City of Good Cheer.

As for Vancouver, after thoughts of Pacific Ocean and Japan you are immediately conscious of Stanley Park, with its century-old giants; the Marine drive along the beaches; the canyons of the Capilano and their surging waters; tea and crumpets 3,800 feet up Grouse Mountain, with the city dwarfed below; summer evenings on English Bay on Howe Sound. Vancouver is cosmopolitan, progressive, alluring, but before all alluring in a way foreign to all towns east of the Rockies.

Yes, each city of Canada has a lure of its own awaiting the tourist's discovery.

Awaiting the Eye of the Tourist in Canada



Some Striking Views in Six of the Dominion's Larger Cities
Upper Left—Ottawa at Night. Upper Right—Lookout From Mount Royal Summit, Montreal
Center Left—Looking East on King Street, Toronto. Center Right—Looking North From Vancouver
Lower Left—Inner Harbor From Parliament Dome, Victoria, Lower Right—Quebec City From the St. Lawrence River

Hills of Saxony Invite Traveler To Spend Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DRESDEN, Germany—Few experiences delight the lover of river, mountain and rock scenery more than a holiday in the Saxon Rocky Mountains.

Dresden is known the world over to artists and lovers of baroque, but few foreigners find the time to spend a few days wandering in the easily accessible district from that city to the Bohemian frontier. Hardly a traveler but forgets his book and keeps his eye fixed on the Elbe and the rocky heights towering above it as his train winds along the valley into Czechoslovakia. Yet what one sees from the railroad, the road, or the river is but a small indication of the natural beauty which awaits the leisurely explorer.

On a summer morning, when the dew is still on the meadows of the Elbe, the traveler can leave the famous Brühl Terrace, Dresden, in the small steamer which plies up the Elbe for the rocky fastnesses which lie between Pirna and Bad Schandau. It is not long before the grey town of Pirna is reached with its towers and gabled houses, its oriel windows and its fountains; and if one were not bound for the rocky heights, this would make a fine stopping place. But it is better to leave the ship first at Wehlen, and begin the hike upward from there.

Steep and barren, the rock walls rise. Rock towers reach immense heights, separated at the foot, but meeting at the top. Nature has done its work mysteriously, but wonderfully. Caverns, the work of age-long dripping waters, invite the hiker from the outside world. There is no sound. All is eerie in the loneliness of these fastnesses.

In these caverns the robber-knights of old made their homes, venturing forth to plunder merchants. Here in past wars the local inhabitants found hiding places for themselves and their cattle.

Towering over everything stands the Bastei, nearly 600 feet above the river, a favorite rendezvous for visitors.

If tramping from village to village, one passes through deep ravines and shady woods, now upon mountain tops. At one point, the Lilienstein presents itself, with the Koenigsstein fortress behind it.

At the traveler wanders down to the river's edge once more, the strains of music are heard on the breeze. It is the cheery welcome of the "Schifferklavier"—the accordion—from a happy group on the ship which nears the ferry, from which the return trip to Dresden starts.

Temperance Hotels Plan in Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Queensland Temperance League is planning a chain of temperance hotels throughout the State. This was made known by Arthur Watson, League Chairman, when opening the new Hotel Canberra at Toowoomba, recently.

Already the League has a Hotel Canberra in Brisbane, and is planning to build two others—at Townsville and Mackay. The Toowoomba hotel, which cost the Temperance League approximately £50,000 to build, has accommodation for 90 guests.

Social Inventiveness Called Need of Present Machine Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —"Unless our society can develop adequate social adaptations to our stupendous scientific and technological developments, these developments may lead to ruin rather than to the improvement of our common life," Grayson N. Kefauver, Dean of the Stanford School of Education, told 1,500 teachers and administrators attending the Stanford Social Education Conference.

The greatest need of American education today is to develop social inventiveness, he said, outlining his plans for "A Constructive Program of Social Education."

"Educational forces should constitute a much more powerful influence in supporting the democratic way of life than the school of the past or present."

Dr. Kefauver emphasized the need for developing social competence in youth by enabling them to live democracy, not study about it, by enabling them actually to participate in the solution of social problems.

"There are many things students can do. They have studied the living conditions in their homes, found them not measuring up to the City regulations, and protested to the City Hall that landlords were violating the law. They have seen the need for more adequate playgrounds in cities and actively participated in getting community action in providing them."

Dean Kefauver criticized the schools of the past for opposing creative thinking in youth, for emphasizing conformity and the past achievements of man.

The trend in education today is to a study of different viewpoints on questions and problems, and to a study of different books rather than a sole textbook on a subject," he asserted.

It is safer for our democracy for students to realize that there is more than one answer to social problems; and it is good experience for students to confront teachers with different viewpoints.

Since living democracy is the vital matter, and since we want youth to live democratically, we must allow them to share in the responsibility of self-government, Dean Kefauver said.

At another general session of the Stanford Social Education Conference, T. James Quillen, Assistant Professor of Education at Stanford and Director of Social Studies Curriculum, Menlo School and Junior College, declared that the social lag in education is indicated by the static translations of past culture represented in current high school curricula.

He pointed out that this curriculum was defended by teachers and vested interests who opposed change.

William F. Ogburn, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago and Director of Research and Chairman of President Hoover's Committee on Recent Social Trends, told those attending the Stanford Conference that educators should tell students of problems to be confronted by society in the future, since it is the task of education to fit students for life.

Tour-a-bouts

Tourist bookings over the government-owned Alaska Railroad from Seward, on the Alaskan coast, to Fairbanks, in the interior, are 15 per cent ahead of the 1937 summer season. Unofficial travel statistics show 286 tourists came to Alaska in May, an increase of 11 over the previous May. The season reaches its peak next month. In the neighborhood of 15,000 tourists visited Alaska last year.

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The first class of accredited tourist guides to Mexico received diplomas at Monterrey recently at impressive graduation ceremonies, having successfully passed Federal Education Department examinations in Mexican history and art, archaeology, folklore and customs, handicrafts, Spanish and English, and rules for courteous attendance. About 50 young guides received diplomas.

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All the luxuries of your own home—and them some—are being installed on most of the major railroads. The latest comfort which has come to our attention is now in operation on the Great Northern Railway. At the first nod of a head or droop of an eye your porter will cheerfully volunteer to quickly fix up the section for "stretched out comfort"—be it a nap or just complete relaxation — in substantially the same way it is fixed at night.

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Scottish bagpipes could not skirl "The Campbells Are Coming," or any other tune for that matter, if Scotland's foreign trade should stop. Wood for them comes from Africa or the West Indies, reeds from Spain, ivory from Africa, bags from Australia. Though the tartans, according to A. M. Crawford, manager of the American Express Travel Service, which cover the pipes are made in Scotland, the silken clan ribbons for them are usually imported from Switzerland.

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Anything but monotonous is the routine of J. E. Lewis, Shipping Expert for Cook's, who for some time has taken in his stride such items as shipping baby elephants by airplane, and whose latest animal-assignment was a tiger addressed to the Central Park Zoo, a gift to Alfred E. Smith from an admirer in the Far East. The tiger, described as large, male and vocal, was shipped by Cook's Singapore Office and arrived recently on the Steel Traveler of the Isthmian Line.

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Finland boasts the only highway in the world which busses traverse to the Arctic Ocean. In summer travelers make the trip of 322 miles by a regular service from Rovaniemi to Liinahamari, where the sun shines all night for some weeks.

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The world's longest airline is that between Amsterdam, Holland, and the Dutch East Indies, 9,000 miles away. There are two departures weekly at each end of it.

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A new golf course, laid out in tree-lined Trail Creek Canyon, is one of the attractions at Sun Valley, Idaho, this summer. This nine-hole course has 18 tees, each presenting a different approach to the green. Tees and fairways are covered with Kentucky Blue Grass, and the greens with "creeping bent." An underground sprinkling system keeps the entire course in excellent shape.

Arcand Fascists Expect to Seek Canadian Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 22—Canadians will have their first opportunity to vote for Fascists at the next Federal election, according to Adrien Arcand, leader of the newly-formed National Unity Party of Canada, which intends to place candidates in the field.

The Unity Party, which came into being over the turn of the month, the anniversary of the founding of the Dominion, is reported to be the result of a merger of such Fascist groups as the National Social Christian Party of Quebec and the Canadian Nationalist Party in Ontario and Manitoba.

Joseph Farr of Toronto was named national organizer at a convention which shifted mysteriously back and forth between Toronto and Kingston. At the conclusion Mr. Arcand released a statement which gave little more than the new name of the organization and the names of the two principal officers.

At a mass meeting in Toronto, following the convention, little more light was thrown upon the Party's aims and projects for the entire evening was taken up with anti-Semitic discussions rather than totalitarian political objectives.

But Mr. Arcand claims that his new Party's plans are broad and far-reaching. While a drive against Freemasonry, Communism, and the Jewish people is one of the keystones of the Party it is also concerned with the overthrow of democracy and the placing of sources of wealth and propaganda in the hands of the State.

The membership of the Party is not known although it is claimed hundreds are enlisting. Mr. Arcand has claimed 15,000 members in Quebec and the estimates of independent observers have ranged downward from that figure.

Little official notice has been taken of the group. In a debate at the last session of Parliament, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, assured the House of Commons, in response to a question by J. S. Woodsworth, that more military training by the Fascists or any other group would bring Governmental action.

'Mounties' Check on 'Isms'

OTTAWA (CP)—Royal Canadian mounted police are satisfied that Canadian Fascists and Nazis are not receiving financial support from outside the Dominion, it is learned here.

Investigations were also made into reports of arms shipments into Canada for the use of political groups, and these were found to be baseless. Members of rival left and right wing political organizations vie with each other into tipping police off to their opponents' activities, it was said.

Art Center Classes Meet in Sacramento

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Classes in Sacramento's Art center, a project co-sponsored by the Federal Government and citizens of Sacramento on the basis of $10,000 to $3,000, are now being held. More than 200 children and adults have registered.

Director of the center is Beckford Young, widely known painter of the San Francisco Bay area. He is being assisted by Miss Mollie Dennett and a staff of six other instructors.

Czech Festival Shows Germany Unity of Slavs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—In view of the current negotiations for settlement between the Prague Government and the Sudeten German minority, the recent national festival in Prague assumed unusual political significance. This so-called Sokol festival is primarily gymnastic. But it soon became clear that this year it was to be a great manifestation of inter-Slav comradeship.

Real political importance attached especially to the fact that not less than 10,000 Yugoslav men and women Sokolists participated in the exercises, thus demonstrating the bond of friendship uniting them to Czechoslovakia at a moment when the latter country is going through a time of great tension with Germany.

German newspapers had given out that the Yugoslav Government would bar their Sokolists from attendance at Prague this year. The reports added zest to the reception when the Mayor of Prague and a Sokol guard of honor escorted the visiting company through the streets amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm from the Woodrow Wilson station to the field, where the Yugoslavs shouted: "We will surrender to no one! We will stand with you side by side." The declaration gave rise to memorable scenes of patriotic fervor.

Added impetus to the Czech gratification came with the last-minute news that the German authorities in Vienna had permitted Czech persons of German citizenship living in Austria, who were Sokol members, to come to Prague.

Rumania, though a member of the Little Entente, not being a Slav country was not officially represented in the Sokol exercises, but sent a military detachment to join in a special Little Entente military parade.

The Sokol drills were held in the Masaryk stadium just outside Prague and attracted audiences of something like 180,000 people at each performance. Though most of the spectators were Czechs and Slovaks, there was also a considerable sprinkling of foreigners (including the German minister and military attaché) who were unanimous in regarding the drills as quite the most impressive demonstration of national determination and enthusiasm they had ever seen. Most of them agreed that in no other country, large or small, could such a display of voluntary effort have even been contemplated, much less carried through without a hitch.

The effect is said to have come as a warning to German extremists that it would be highly dangerous to initiate any aggressive move against Czechoslovakia in the present state of Slav unity and determination.

New York Police Hold 13 in Test Of Gambling Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—An important test of the New York State gambling laws is on here, following the arrest of 13 men in a raid by New York City police upon the Manhattan headquarters of a syndicate allegedly formed to conduct interstate betting operations.

Charged by the Police Department with conspiracy to violate the New York State laws against wagering on horse races and also with bookmaking, the 13 prisoners were held on bail for a hearing Friday. Additional charges of "keeping and maintaining a room for gambling" were preferred against the manager of the office and two of his clerks.

From papers and other records seized by the police, it was estimated that operations of the syndicate amounted to a gross of $1,000,000 a year. Two similar, but larger, combinations also were said to be operating in New York City.

While the practice of telephoning bets across the State line to an office in New Jersey has become well established over many years and had come to be regarded as immune from prosecution under New York statutes, police spokesmen held the legality of such efforts to evade the law here was never fully tested.

An unusual aspect of the raid was that it came directly from Police Headquarters, reaching over the head of the District Inspector in charge, who learned of the arrests hours after they had been made. Similarly, a member of the Police Department's legal staff supervised the writing of complaints against the 13 defendants.

Mexican Hiking Club Outlines Busy Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The first hiking and excursion club ever organized in Mexico, the Circulo Mercantil Mutualista, a men's social and sport club, in Monterrey has been reorganized.

The Sierra Madre near Monterrey, the varied and in many cases unexplored mountains and caves, streambeds, and old trails of the surrounding country, attract many young boys and men to week-end tramping trips.

The Excursion and Hiking Club of the Circulo has been active here for more than 25 years, has opened many trails, and in a few cases matains rest houses.

Indiana Youth to Head Walther League Again

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The International Walther League, youth organization of the Lutheran Church, concluded its five-day convention here by re-electing W. A. Heinke of Fort Wayne, Ind., for his second term as president.

Delegates chose Kansas City, Kan., for their 1939 convention and Ottawa, Ont., for the 1940 meeting and approved a budget of $28,000 for operating expenses during the year.

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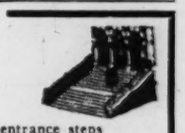

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The Home Forum

In the Garden of A London Square

"THIS," said Bob, "is not, strictly speaking, a square at all."

"You are quite right," I admitted. "Three sides of this little park of ours are straight streets, but the fourth is a crescent, with the proper bulge belonging to all crescents. Moreover, it is nearly twice as long as it is broad. Mathematically, I cannot dispute what you say; but—" I hastened to defend it, "see that lilac and that pink may! I refuse to look at this mathematically."

"How do you look at it?" asked Bob.

"Come here," I said, and led him around a small thicket of trees.

"Here, with care, I cannot see the surroundings at all; and I can be Lord Emsworth of Blandings Castle, taking a stroll in his own domain after dinner."

"How you British do love your privacy!" observed Bob.

* * *

I SUPPOSED HE was right again. We walked across the lawn. It was a lovely evening in late spring verging on summer. A husband and wife were seated on deck chairs, conversing in a low tone. A young girl sunned herself on a rug. Two young men walked along a gravel path, which enclosed the lawns, round and round like people on a ship.

We passed another couple speaking German. And then—a small Chinese family—mother, father and three little children, all delightful.

I indicated these last to Bob. "None of them talking to anyone else," I pointed out, "British, German, or Chinese."

"Something in the air," he suggested. "It's like the first day out on a cruise-liner before the people have begun to know each other. Does it always stay like this?"

"They're just at peace," I told him. "Some of these houses are private residences still, but others—well, that's a hotel, and mine, as you know, is divided into one-roomed flatlets. I dare say most of these people have had a long day's work in offices where they have *had* to talk to others, and now—for the moment they want peace and quiet, in the cool of the evening."

"And it certainly is peaceful and quiet."

* * *

THE CONVERSATIONS WERE in too low a tone to be heard, but the delightful sound of the children at play only accentuated the peace. The Chinese children had been joined by others. Far off, a telephone bell was shrilling and there could be heard music from somebody's radio. Neither of these was disturbing. Birds flew in the branches of the thick trees; cats began to come out and stroll across the grass.

We paused before a small notice board, containing a paper under glass.

"Bye-laws—Made and passed by the Trustees, 17th December, 1878, and allowed by one of Her Majesty's Judges under the Authority of the Statute, 25 Victoria, Cap. 13" read out Bob. "1878." I could see his thoughts were busy, as were mine, with that London of sixty years ago. Hansom-cabs and horse-omnibuses instead of the taxis and the buses of the London Passenger Transport Board, which latter body, by the way, had just declared "bus" to be King's English, and no longer in need of a preliminary apostrophe.

"I mustn't play 'cricket, or rounders, or any rough or violent game,' " commented Bob, "and I mustn't let off any fireworks or indulge in stone throwing. And I must not bring dogs into the garden, although the Trustees may refrain from enforcing the rule in the case of small and inoffensive dogs." He looked up to behold a small and inoffensive Scotch terrier approaching him, with a wagging tail. "Only here by courtesy of the Trustees, are you?" asked Bob, stooping and patting him. "And don't be offensive towards that black cat, or you'll be sent home."

* * *

THE SCOTCH TERRIER looked at the cat and the cat looked back, fortified apparently by the knowledge that, if she chose to be offensive, the Trustees of the Garden had made no rule about it. She strolled off unmolested into the shrubbery.

I saw Bob chatting amiably to the owner of the Scotch terrier. The husband and wife in the deck chairs had been joined by another husband and wife; the girl on the lawn was talking to another girl, probably released a little later from another office in the City. And the two young men were with a third.

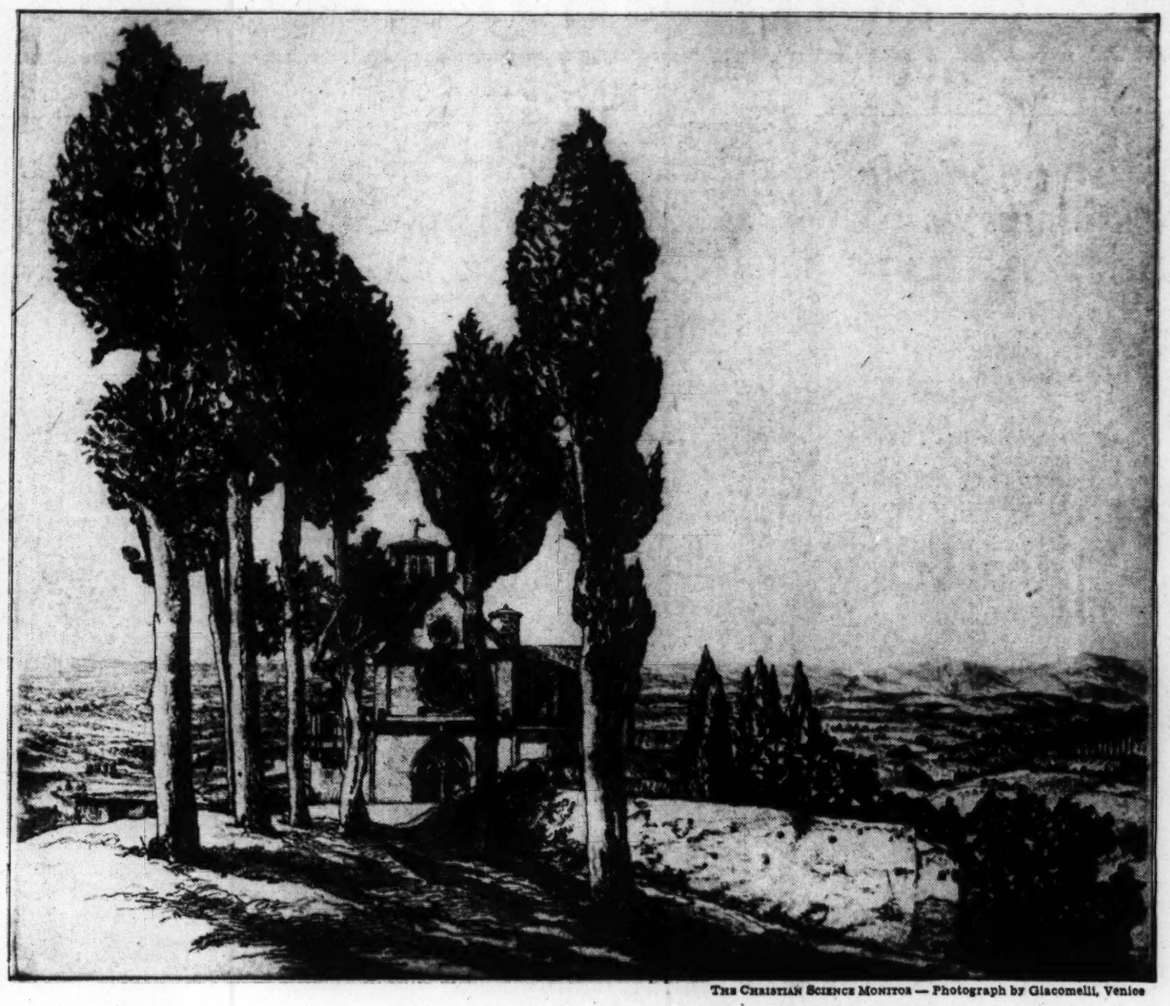
The tall Victorian houses looked on benignly. I thought of the number of such scenes they must have regarded in those sixty years, 1878—the country was not far away then. One mile from where I was would have brought me to the first fields, and now—there were miles of houses. Still, there were many green spaces, such as this, preserved from the flood. Once this had been country, too, a little over sixty years ago.

* * *

IT WAS NOW extraordinarily like the first night out at sea on the cruise liner, when the people had begun to know each other. This London square garden was a little ship sailing through time, and the people on it were settling down happily and wanting to be friendly together. It was a little world of its own, a mile from Piccadilly Circus.

"Not big enough for lawn tennis here," the owner of the small and inoffensive dog was saying to Bob. "Some of the squares have courts, but, if you care for table tennis and like to come inside—" Bob and I walked into his house as into a friend's cabin.

GEORGE C. FOSTER



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

ASSISI: *An Engraving by Fabio Mauroner*

THIS ENGRAVING of Assisi, with its delicately delineated, far-flung Umbrian landscape, its group of boldly silhouetted trees against the broad expanse of cloudless sky, is by the Italian artist, Fabio Mauroner. It is included in the Black-and-White section of this year's Venice Biennial Exhibition.

Fabio Mauroner, who was born at Tissano Veneto in 1884, lives in Venice, surrounded by scenes rich in inspiration for the artist. Beginning his career as a painter, he studied in Rome and subsequently in Paris. Later, having studied etching under the English engraver, E. M. Synge, he gave up painting to devote himself entirely to this latter form of art.

Fabio Mauroner's work has for years past appeared in important exhibitions in Florence, Venice and elsewhere, and he holds a distinguished place among Italian engravers. His *acquaforti* prove him an expert in the technique of this exacting art medium, and an able interpreter of fine and delicate subjects.

Journey by Freighter

FREIGHTER travel is different from any other form of vacationing. The cargo-boat passenger has more privacy than those aboard a giant liner, and all the freedom of a picnic in the north woods; more to say about the food than the average residential hotel guest; meals superior to those served in the better class foreign pensions. Accommodations are often far more modern than tourist class on the biggest of boats. . . .

Passenger boats make regular voyages from and to the larger ports. Freight boats follow beaten trails too, reaching all the big harbors of the world, but they also go to the lesser-known shores, constantly varying their circuits to follow the call of cargo. A freighter journey is a voyage of exploration, coupled with the safety of a big ship and the security of a regular route of travel.

But the fact that they go places no other boats go, and the rule that travel on them is cheaper, are only two of the reasons for the hold one of these ships takes on the heart of the customer. It's not because the paying guest has the freedom of the ship, nor because he is thrown in close contact with the officers, eating with them, playing with them, occasionally even taking over one of their cabins while junior officers double up. There's more than all this. There's something about a long ocean voyage, something about the allure of the sea, the comradeship brought about by sharing things together, braving the elements in a storm, facing the rabble at dockside after a riotous shore excursion in some foreign port: there's a tie that binds the passenger to his ship, a tie that binds while traveling, and that keeps memory bright throughout the years.—From "Vagabond Voyaging," by LARRY NIXON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Perpetual Odor Of Sawdust

MANY of my happy memories of childhood are associated with my grandfather's timber yard. There, beneath the vast expanse of a huge walnut tree some two centuries old, the large butts of oak and elm lay side by side. Some had been recently felled, and green shoots were growing from their bark. Others were mellow and ripe for the saw-pit, the bark easily removed with our hands. . . .

No pleasanter playground could possibly have existed than that happy arrangement of large logs and stacked timber. There were delightful alcoves beneath the planks and boards standing in shocks endwise, with their tops crossed and locked together; long narrow alleys between stacks of heavy planks laid flat, with strips of wood between to promote their drying; unexpected nooks and corners—in all of which we played hide-and-seek, or, for a change, secured a long nine-by-three deal plank on which—laden with children at each end—we see-sawed over one of the large butts.

The operations of the timber yard were richly eloquent of an older England; my grandfather, who was born in pre-enclosure days, could remember and tell us much about the days before railways existed. The old homestead—the pride of our family—had come down to us in direct succession for well over three centuries.

The men, too, that worked in the timber yard (strong, simple-minded men, each with his cord trousers strapped under his knees) seemed part of tradition. How fascinating it was to watch them at work! The ceaseless up and down movement of the large shining saw wielded by two strong men at the pit; the slow creeping forward of the cut (in a large log so slow as to be scarcely perceptible) yet ever advancing toward the toes of the man standing on the log—though he always moved them back just in time; the completion of a cut, when only a short length of each cut remained to be done and board after board fell off sideways, each beautiful with grain markings that eye of man had never before seen. We loved to go down into that pit. It was always moist and cool; there was a perpetual odor of sawdust.—WALTER ROSE, in "The Village Carpenter." (London: Cambridge University Press. New York: Macmillan.)

"Det er vor Sansning, der vil bedrage"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

Følgende Linje fra en Salme, som saa mange elsker, og som findes i Kristen Videnskabs Salmebog: "Det er vor Sansning, der vil bedrage", viser hen til, hvad mange selvstændige Tænkere haabede maatte være Sandhed, førend Kristen Videnskab aabenbarede Vejen, der fører ud af Trældommen under materiel Sansning. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 207) skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Vi maa forstaa, at det onde er Tilværelsens frygtelige Bedrag og Uvirkelighed." Hvilke ubegrænsede Muligheder for det gode aabenbares ikke i disse Ord! De bringer os til at tænke paa Jesu kærlige Opfordring (Matthæus-Evangeliet 11:28): "Kommer hid til mig alle, som lide Møje og ere besværede, og jeg vil give eder Hvile."

Da Mrs. Eddy kundgjorde sin Opdagelse for Verden, Opdagelsen at Gud, det gode, er Alt-i-alt, og at der derfor ingen anden Skaber eller Magt findes, lød det: "Kan vi ikke længere tro vore egne Sanser?" Den ældgamle Tro paa det onde, der tilsyneladende skaber Ødelæggelse i Menneskeliv, var blevet udæsket, og det, Paulus kalder "Kødets Higen", havde modtaget en alvorlig Trusel. Som Sollyset trænger ind i et mørkt Værelse og fordriver Mørket, saaledes bortjager Kundskaben om Gud og Hans Kristus menneskelig Uvidenhed om og Misforstaaelse af det, som de dødelige kalder det onde.

Nogle vil maaske spørge: "Hvis Synd, Sygdom, Fattigdom, Død—alle Former for Disharmoni—er uvirkelige, hvorledes skal man saa forklare sig de Lidelser og Sorger, al den Ulykke og Elendighed, der fremtræder saa klart for de materielle Sanser?" Som Svar paa dette Spørgsmaal opfordrer Kristen Videnskab den alvorligt søgende til at tage fat paa et Bibelstudium i Lyset af *Science and Health*, hvor Mrs. Eddy fortæller os, at hun ikke havde nogen anden Vejleder end Bibelen "paa Sandhedens lige og snævre Vej" (*Science and Health*, S. 126). Som Resultat af et saadant Studium har uhyre mange oplevet en velsignelsesrig Indflydelse fra denne videnskabelig korrekte Fremstilling af, hvad der er virkeligt, og hvad der er uvirkeligt.

Det skulde ikke forekomme noget Menneske mærkværdigt, at Kundskab om Sandheden om Gud og Hans Skabelse bortdriver onde Begreber om Ham og saaledes genopretter Harmoni i menneskelig Erfaring. Man forbavses ikke over at finde fuldstændig Orden og Harmoni i en rolig Udarbejdelse af matematiske Regler, og ingen vil bestride Ufejlbarligheden i disse Regler paa Grund af Fejltagelser som Følge af svigtende Kendskab dertil. Vi hører Kristendommens Mester fortælle sine samtidige (Johannes-Evangeliet 8:31, 32): "Dersom I blive i mit Ord, ere I sandelig mine Disciple, og I skulle erkende Sandheden, og Sandheden skal frigøre eder." At erkende Sandheden vil sige at have en absolut Kundskab om Guds Kærlighed til alt, hvad Han har skabt. Ligesom Solen udøser sit Lys over alle, saaledes velsigner Guds eller det godes Lov alle, som søger ind under dens naaderige Værn.

Hvert Foraar, naar Sneen smelter, stikker Vintergækken, Krokusen og de andre tidlige Blomster deres Hoveder frem gennem Jordbunden og folder sig ud i al deres Enkelhed og skønne Duft til Glæde for mange Hjerter. De giver os en Lære om Ydmyghed. Da Jobs Tro var sat paa Prøve, sagde han til sine Venner (Jobs Bog 12:7-9): "Spørg dog Kvæget, det skal lære dig, Himlens Fugle, de skal oplyse dig, se til Jorden, den skal lære dig, lad Havets Fisk fortælle dig det! Hvem blandt dem alle ved vel ikke, at Herrens Haand har skabt det."

Det er menneskelig Uvidenhed om Guds fuldkomne, aandelige Skabelse, som faar Mennesker til at famle sig frem i Mørke, som gør dem ukærlige og haarde, som tynger deres Hjerte med Hadets Byrde og hindrer Kærlighedens Solskin i at naa den menneskelige Bevidsthed. Og dog behøver vi ikke at tabe Modet, for hver Dag demonstreres det, at Kærlighedens og Opmuntringens Ord, talt med den Forstaaelse, som Kristen Videnskab skænker dem, der alvorligt studerer dens Lære, bortsmelter Materialismens haarde Skal, og aabenbarer Menneskets virkelige Natur som den fuldkomne Genspejling af den uendelige Fader, Gud, det gode.

Jesu Budskab til Menneskeheden er som en Solstraale, der kommer ind i en mørk og støvet Stue, hvis Beboere har sovet Tiden bort. Mange byder dette rensende, lutrende Kristus-Lys velkommen og begynder med det samme at gøre rent i deres Bolig. Andre bliver opmærksomme paa Lyset, men da de er vænnet til Mørket, gør det ondt i deres Øjne, og de trækker blot de falske Begrebers Gardiner lidt tættere for og vedbliver at sove og drømme. Men der findes i vore Dage mange opmuntrende Tegn paa, at Mennesker i Stigende Grad faar Øjnene op for, at ved Taalmodighed, Kærlighed, Overbærenhed, Velvilje og et ærligt Forsøg paa at forstaa hverandres Synspunkter vil Verden naa frem til en fredelig, tilfredsstillende og varig Løsning af Forholdene, baade de nationale og de internationale. Efterhaanden som det gaar op for alle Mennesker, at guddommeligt Princip, og ikke personlig Sansning, er Menneskehedens Hersker, vil Freden grundfæstes.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"'Tis sense that would deceive"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE line from a much-loved hymn, "'Tis sense that would deceive," found in the Christian Science Hymnal, is indicative of what many independent thinkers hoped to be true before Christian Science revealed the way out of bondage to material sense. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 207), Mary Baker Eddy writes, "We must learn that evil is the awful deception and unreality of existence." What unlimited possibilities for good are revealed in this statement! It serves as a reminder of Jesus' loving invitation (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

When Mrs. Eddy proclaimed her discovery to the world, the discovery that God, good, is All-in-all, and that, therefore, there is no other creator or power, the cry went up, "Can we no longer believe our own senses?" Age-old belief in evil, seemingly working havoc in human experience, had been challenged, and what Paul terms "the carnal mind" received a severe rebuke. As sunlight entering a dark room dispels obscurity, so the knowledge of God and His Christ banishes human ignorance or misunderstanding regarding what mortals call evil.

Some may ask, If sin, disease, lack, death—all inharmony—are unreal, how may one account for the suffering and discord, the unhappiness and wretchedness, which are evident to the material senses? In answer to this question Christian Science asks the earnest inquirer to take up the study of the Scriptures in the light of Science and Health wherein Mrs. Eddy tells us that she had no other guide but the Bible "in 'the straight and narrow way' of Truth" (Science and Health, p. 126). As a result of such study, great numbers have experienced the beneficent influence of this scientifically correct statement of what is real and what is unreal.

It should not seem strange to anyone that learning the truth about God and His creation casts out evil beliefs about Him, and thus restores harmony in human experience. One is not surprised to find complete order and harmony in the quiet working out of mathematical rules, and no one will dispute the infallibility of these rules because of mistakes made in ignorance of them. We find the master Christian telling the people of old (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." To know the truth is to have absolute knowledge of God's love for all His creation. As the sun laviahes its light upon all, so the law of God or good blesses all who place themselves under its beneficent shelter.

Every spring, when the snow melts, the snowdrops, crocuses, and other early flowers push their heads through the soil and unfold in simplicity and fragrance, gladdening the hearts of many. They teach us a lesson in humility. During the trial of his faith, Job said to his friends (Job 12:7-9): "But ask now the beasts, and they shall teach thee; and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee: or speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee: and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee. Who knoweth not in all these that the hand of the Lord hath wrought this?"

It is human ignorance of God's perfect, spiritual creation which causes men to grope in the dark, makes them unloving and unkind, places a stone of hatred upon the heart, and prevents the sunshine of Love from reaching human consciousness. And yet, we need not despair, for it is daily being demonstrated that words of love and encouragement, spoken with the understanding which Christian Science imparts to its earnest students, are melting away the hard covering of materialism and bringing to light man's real nature as the perfect reflection of the infinite Father, God, good.

Jesus' message to mankind is like a sunbeam coming into a dark and dusty room, where the inmates have been asleep. Many welcome this purifying Christ-light, and at once begin house cleaning. Others become aware of the light, but, because they are used to darkness, it hurts their eyes, and they merely pull down the blinds of false belief a little tighter and keep on sleeping and dreaming. But there are many encouraging signs in our day that men are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that, through patience, love, forbearance, good will, and an honest effort to understand each other's viewpoint, the world will reach a peaceful, satisfactory, and permanent settlement of its affairs, nationally and internationally. As all come to see that divine Principle, and not personal sense, is the Governor of mankind, peace will be established.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

The Eye

How clever is the sickle eye
To cage a bird but let it fly;

To hold a mountain, stream, and tree,
Horizon's wide infinity,

And quickly catch a hand, a face,
And store them in a secret place.

ROBERT WESTRAND

Four Patient Ducks Come Into Their Own

THE Saturday we liberated two pairs of wild ducks was one of those days which told us definitely things were on the turn. The week previous, when the ice had gone out of our lake, the hard maples and birches marching up the sides of the mountain opposite still retained their wintry aspect of naked gray. Now, however, at mid-afternoon, with the spring sun high in a cloudless sky and a brisk north wind chopping the open water, that mountainside showed a distinct change in tenor. Slight, to be sure, but it was there The maple buds had started. So we, too, started our joyous journey, Bill dashing on ahead, Lillian next, and I carrying on my shoulder the light crate of four patient mallards.

* * *

THE WOODS SOON closed about us, as we made our way toward a secluded lake a mile distant. At our first pause a purple finch gave us his low, rich outpouring of woodland music. The scrubby birch saplings, brushing against us as we hastened along the trail, bore buds fat to bursting. Last year's blackberry canes were clean and red, though still unleafed. The striped and hard maples were white-tipped; while a clump of soft maples, seen through the brushy tangle between us and the stream below, shed an aura of old rose. The mile passed quickly. Soon I set the crate beside the calm water of that narrow mountain lake as yet undisturbed by any habitation of man.

We clustered eagerly there while I bent back wires and, lifting the top, tipped the box slightly. The four ducks needed no poking, prodding or urging; they scrambled. Once in the water, they made low, contented quacks and, drinking as they swam, pushed their effortless way beyond the overhanging alders and sheep laurel into the open.

* * *

THEY TURNED THEN and followed the shore line, the two drakes ahead, drinking, preening, dipping under, flapping their wings, moving their tails and all the time uttering those low, joyous quacks. Into a cove they went, then out again.

"That's not the place we want," Lillian said, speaking for the leading drake. "Now let's try it here!" And behind a clump of winterberry they scurried.

"I wonder," she said, speaking for herself this time, "whether I enjoy the lake better now or in the winter when the ice is on it?"

I knew she was thinking, as the ducks followed the shoreline on and on, how we came up one day in December and did what perhaps no one ever had done on that lake before. We skated! There had been but little snow as yet; the ice was smooth and marked only with tents of frost crystals here and there. So we did what the ducks were doing now; we skimmed on around the lake, a few feet, or a few inches, from those fascinating plants and trees which line the water.

We saw many small shrubs unknown to us, low bushy ones a foot or two high with intriguing nets of bare brown twigs and tight black buds, the same ones which were commencing now to peep through their shells.

* * *

PICK THEM? HARDLY, even though our own lake had been practically denuded by unthinking strangers. We did take three small branches of the berry-covered red ones and a single twig of what seemed to be a rare variety with yellow berries, just for identification.

Meanwhile the ducks had found their cove. How they splashed and wing-whacked the water about them, preened, dived, quacked and fluttered to rid themselves of every last contact with man! We watched them for a time through binoculars. Home again, they were happy.

R. M.

Leopard Lilies

Lest the forest seem too green,
Too fresh and sweet and chill,
These torches burn unwavering
Along the wooded hill.

In sconces wrought of darkness
Their curving flames arise,
To color forest stillness
With accents of surprise.

VIRGINIA WALLACE RUNYON

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Three Governors Protest Freight Rate Cut in South

In Boston Today

Hurley Opposes Rate Cut in South

Behind Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, who appeared personally before an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in Buffalo to oppose granting lower rail freight rates to Southern shippers, was swung the support of Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts today.

In a statement prepared for M. S. O'Donnell, an expert serving on the New England Governors' freight rate committee, to read before the Commission hearing, Governor Hurley charged that the recent expansion of Southern industry "at the expense of New England" has been so phenomenal as to make it plain the South needs no further encouragement. He said many Massachusetts towns would suffer by any further advantage given the South. Already, the Governor said, one Bay State city (Fall River) had been driven into bankruptcy largely because of the exodus to the South, and the Commonwealth must guard against further injury.

The rate changes, giving Southern manufacturers equal rates with New England into the territory from Ohio North, were requested by the Conference of Southeastern Governors.

WPA Aid Sought For Catch Basins

Having made a survey of the city streets, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland today find that more rains will result in flooded streets, as already the catch basins throughout Boston are clogged with sand, sticks, and other debris.

The Mayor conferred with WPA authorities declaring that as the city cannot afford to hire machinery to perform the repair work, WPA employees should help clear the basins of the debris.

Two streets in Roxbury have been closed for repairs, Vernon Street between Washington Street and Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street. The wood-block pavement in these streets has been raised by the driving rain of the past four days.

Clothing Buyers Flock to Boston

For the first four days in August Boston will be taken over by 5,000 to 6,000 buyers of women's and misses' ready-to-wear clothing from all over the United States. The Boston Wholesale Garment Association and members of the City's Retail Trade Board are staging this third annual fashion show in a drive to put Boston on the map as a garment-buying center. Every indication is that $1,000,000 or more of business will be booked. Started three years ago, the Fair has steadily grown so that this year all records are expected to be broken.

Foley to Run For Re-election

William J. Foley, District Attorney for Suffolk County, today filed papers announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination and re-election to office. While the election office requires only 165 names be signed to candidates' papers, Mr. Foley claimed that he had 75,000 signatures on his papers.

Attachés of the office recalled that when he was elected in 1934 he received around 76,000 votes.

Six Information Booths Planned

Six tourist information booths will be erected on the main highways entering Boston, on sites selected by the State Traffic Divison, William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, announced today. The booths were requested by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

They will be manned by the National Youth Administration.

Sites chosen are as follows: Felton Street traffic center, Saugus; intersection of Routes C1 and 1; Medford traffic center, Routes 116 and 28; Alewife Brook Parkway, Routes 2 and 16; Neponset traffic center, Routes C37 and 3; Brookline Avenue and Riverway, and Wellesley Hills at the junction of Routes 9 and 16.

Communist Party Ticket Is Named

Otis Archer Hood of Worcester has been chosen standard-bearer of the Communist Party of Massachusetts and nominated as candidate for Governor.

This election was disclosed in a certificate of convention filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon. The certificate listed the following "slate":

Emmanuel Blanc of Roxbury, Lieutenant Governor; Hugo De Gregory of Springfield, Secretary of State; Frank L. Asher of Boston, State Treasurer; Michael Tuysuzian of Boston, State Auditor; Joseph C. Figuriedo of New Bedford, Attorney General.

Astronomers Going to Sweden

Fifteen Harvard astronomers will attend the meetings of the International Astronomical Union in Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 3 to 10, it was reported by the Harvard Observatory today. Many of the group will also attend the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, England, Aug. 17 to 23.

Three of the Harvard astronomers have been invited to present papers at the Stockholm gathering: Prof. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Observatory, on "The Distribution of Galaxies and the Absorption of Light in Space;" Assistant Prof. Bart J. Bok, on "The Structure of the Milky Way;" and Associate Prof. Donald H. Menzel, on "The Interpretation of Absorption Lines."

At the Cambridge meeting Dr. Shapley will speak on the "Nature of the Inner Metagalaxy." Following the meetings, Dr. Shapley plans to visit the Harvard astronomical station at Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Postal Savings Inquiry Started

The Federal Government today launched an investigation in Boston to find out how widespread are the activities of "short-change" workers within the division handling 24,390 postal savings accounts in Greater Boston, involving $14,900,000.

The investigation was announced by Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States District Attorney, responsible recently for the conviction of one postal worker who short-changed depositors to the extent of $17. The short change is given in the making of interest. While there is no evidence of widespread efforts along these lines, the Government intends to make certain.

They Will Consider Points For and Against New Haven Cut

Left—Edward A. Pecce
Assistant Attorney General Who Conducts State's Case
Right—Charles Dow
Accountant for Mr. Pecce

By a Staff Photographer

Personnel of Railroad Hearing
Charles F. Caley
Transportation Analyst Has Rows of Figures and Facts Ready to Present

Arthur W. Blackman
Counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

Weather Experts Wait Consignment Of Canadian Air

While New England is wading through the heaviest July rainfall in 21 years, cool dry currents of air out of Canada and warm, moisture-laden zephyrs from Bermuda are engaged in a battle of the elements, the outcome of which will either keep New England in the doldrums or bring smiles of relief to downcast faces of vacationists.

In other words, the United States Weather Bureau tells vacationists to line up on the side of the Canadian air currents in the hope that the over-persistent rain-filled air-currents out of the tropics will lose this unique mid-summer air battle and be blown out of New England. For the inability of the Canadian currents to dissipate this tropical air has caused a "stalemate" of the elements over a region usually bathed in summer sunshine at this time.

Commenting on weather conditions today, Salvatore Pagliuca, weather forecaster for the Yankee Network, declared:

"Since the beginning of July there have been evidences that the area of high pressure normally present over the Atlantic Ocean between Bermuda and the Azores and known to meteorologists as the Bermuda "high" was slowly displacing itself westward with increasing strength. On the west portion of a high pressure area the winds blow from a southerly direction; therefore, the Bermuda "high" normally is the source of warm, generally moist, air for Eastern United States.

"Over the normally cold northern Canadian provinces, another type of high pressure frequently builds up with bodies of cool and dry air. The winds on the east side of a "high" blow from a northerly direction; therefore, a high pressure located over the Great Lakes will force cooler and drier air over the eastern states."

Why the Canadian air-currents are so weak this year is not easily explained by weather forecasters. Usually, the northern air waves are sufficiently strong to keep the tropic air from coming farther north than New Jersey. But this year it is different, so different that in the last 24 hours beginning at 8:30 on Thursday morning, the clouds unloaded 3.08 inches of water on Boston and its immediate suburbs, flooding gardens and basements and destroying many flowers that usually give a splash of color to the month of July.

Many of the districts outside of Boston have reported as high as eight inches of rainfall for July. That approaches somewhat the high July of 12.38 inches in 1863, a record that may fall if the moisture-laden

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

State Accuses N. H. Counsel Of Withholding Information

At the "test case" hearing to determine the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission's jurisdiction over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's abandonment of 88 way stations, Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce today charged Arthur W. Blackman, counsel for the road, with "dilatory tactics" and with trying to keep desired information "the darkest secret before the court."

Mr. Blackman, in reply, said he failed to comprehend what Mr. Pecce was trying to prove.

This tilt came during an examination of railroad officials who were explaining the bookkeeping of the road.

The first witness was George T. Carmichael of New Haven, comptroller of the road. He submitted a financial report in which the figures showed, in questioning by the Chairman, J. Burke Sullivan, that the net loss of the Old Colony Branch, covering 512 miles, was $5,775,650, and the loss for the Boston-Providence Branch, covering 63 miles, was $5,461,451, or a difference of $314,199.

Attorney Pecce questioned Charles F. Caley, transportation analyst of the road, in regard to abandoning several double tracks for a single track run. Chairman Sullivan interrupted to remark that evidently somebody believed there would be no more need for a double track. The witness replied that in regard to these branches which have gone to single track it was difficult to see anything for the future and that there "will never be sufficient business to operate a double track."

Chairman Sullivan requested Mr. Caley several times to explain the system by which he made his computations.

According to Mr. Caley, the Yarmouth to Provincetown Branch operated at an annual loss of $60,000.

Guidebook to 2,000-Mile Hike-Way Describes Maine End in Full Detail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—The third edition of the Guide to the Appalachian Trail in Maine is now available, the Maine Development Commission was advised by Myron H. Avery of Lubec and Washington, D. C., editor and author of numerous articles on Katahdin and Maine.

The Trail has been completed for its last 266 miles across Maine, final link in the entire 2,000-mile hike-way from Maine to Georgia having been cut on the south slope of Spaulding Mountain.

Beginning at Katahdin, the Trail runs southwesterly via Daicey Pond and the Joe Mary Lakes, over White Cap, by Long Pond, through Monson and Blanchard, across Moxie Pond and the Kennebec River, over the Bigelow Range, Sugarloaf, Spaulding, and Saddleback Mountains, through the Rangeley Lakes region to the State border.

A detailed description of the Trail, with exact distances taken on the ground with a measuring-wheel, and descriptions of public accommodations and camp sites is given in the revised edition of the Guide which is available through the Appalachian Trail Conference, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

A feature of the revised edition is the very complete account of all of the trails and mountains in the Katahdin region. In addition to the chapter on Katahdin itself, the outlying peaks, trails and approaches are described in complete detail in the 92-page section devoted to Katahdin.

Another oustanding feature is the series of 10 maps of the trail route; one large-scale map of the entire route across the State; two detailed maps covering the entire trail and five smaller large-scale maps of the route, in addition to the map of the Katahdin area, with a sketch of the trail routes at Katahdin.

As no other recent maps have been available for this region, this feature of the book will appeal particularly to all persons who enjoy the outdoors as well as devotees of hiking and mountain climbing.

Tentative plans for holding the 1939 Trail Conference in the Katahdin region of Maine are being discussed by the Board of Managers, according to Mr. Avery, who is Chairman of the Board.

Running Boards Outmoded

Gradual elimination of the running board of motor cars and increased use of pressed steel bodies and chassis frames are recent developments in the British automobile industry.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Stop Sought To Smuggling Of Alien Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Maine, July 22—A dramatic story of midnight canoe sorties of immigration officers to halt reported "smuggling" of alien workers into Maine lumber camps was disclosed here today by United States Representative Ralph O. Brewster.

Representative Brewster said the officers were acting on complaint of Edward L. McMonagle, Commissioner of the Emergency Municipal Finance Board administering St. Francis Plantation. The Commissioner charged that while many Maine residents were dependent upon the community for relief some 250 Canadians had been brought across the border to work for lower wages and under worse conditions than expected by Americans.

Courtesy Brings Rewards to More Drivers of Autos

From the correspondence which has come to The Christian Science Monitor in connection with its courtesy campaign, it is clear that courtesy on the highway is widely regarded as one of the earmarks of a good driver. State officials and motorists alike recognize it as a definite aid in making for greater safety.

To encourage consideration for others on the road, automobile operator or pedestrian, the Monitor is making daily awards to deserving drivers. Today's awards of two tickets each to the Loew's State or Orphem Theaters go to the drivers of the cars owned by

Philip Galle
25 Vaughan Avenue
Dorchester
Registration 643,017
and
Robert H. Cook
41 Morton Road
Milton
Registration 5,557

In both cases the reports of the incidents meriting the awards come from our own readers. One report says:

I witnessed an act of courtesy in Mattapan Square which I take pleasure in bringing to your attention. There was no police officer on traffic duty at the time and many cars were passing. The driver of a car bearing Massachusetts registration No. 643,017 stopped his car to allow a lady with a baby carriage to cross. I thought it a very gracious act in these days of "me first," and gladly commend it to your notice.

The other report follows:

It was my privilege to witness an act of courtesy by the driver of 5,557, Mass. While crossing Arch Street (on Summer) the cars had the green light just after I stepped from the curbing. This driver put on his brakes, after he, with the others, had started, thereby setting the example for all the others—permitting us to cross safely. But for his courtesy, we should have been hit.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Force Blamed In U. S. Policy Toward Spain

Pressure From British and Roman Catholic Church Cited

End Embargo?

Wellesley Speaker Says U. S. Planned to Lift Harmful Blockade but Stopped

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 22—A charge that the foreign policy of the United States in regard to the Spanish civil war was determined by pressure brought by the British Embassy and the Roman Catholic Church was made today by Max Lerner, Professor of Government at Williams College, former editor of The Nation, and a liberal supporter of the New Deal.

Addressing the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College on "The Need for a Militant Democracy," Mr. Lerner said he had seen the "inside" of the recent effort by American citizens to have the United States alter its neutrality policy regarding the Spanish conflict and resume trade in food and munitions with the recognized (i. e., the Loyalist) Government of Spain.

Backed by Liberals

This effort, which resulted in failure, was backed by liberal groups which believed the country should adhere to its traditional policy of supporting any recognized Government against revolution within its borders.

[The Spanish Loyalist Government is still recognized by the United States through exchange of ambassadors, whereas the provisional Franco regime has not been recognized diplomatically by this country.]

Mr. Lerner was one of the group of liberals who recently urged rescinding of the application of the Neutrality Act to the Spanish war and consequent "lifting of the embargo" against the Loyalist Government. The Spanish civil conflict is the only conflict which the United States has recognized as a "state of war" under the Act and to which President Roosevelt has applied the Act's provisions of nonintercourse with both sides.

The effect of nonintercourse, according to the group of which Mr. Lerner was a part, is to aid the rebels, since they are amply supplied with arms and other necessities by Italy and Germany, while the Loyalist Government has had much difficulty getting supplies because of a rebel blockade.

Supporters of neutrality, however, argue that for American ships to attempt to run the blockade, as British ships have done, is to risk possible involvement in the conflict.

Pressure Cited

"For a time, after we presented our case, America was ready to lift the embargo," said Mr. Lerner. "The President was willing. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was willing. Even the aristocrats of the State Department were willing, much to our surprise!

"At the last moment, it didn't get lifted. Two enormous pressures converged on the President and the State Department. One was the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

R. I. Republicans Would Keep Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22—William H. Vanderbilt, Republican candidate for Governor, predicted victory for the G. O. P. in the November elections as he continued his stumping tour of Rhode Island this week.

"We are going to win in the fall," he told a rally at Cranston, "and we will restore to the State efficient, decent, and constitutionally-operated Government."

The former State Senator from Portsmouth placed responsibility for the plight of Rhode Island industry squarely on the shoulders of the Democratic administrations that have been in power since 1932. Democratic policies are to blame, he said, for the decline that has

The Week in Rhode Island

seen 40 mills move away from Rhode Island permanently.

In his addresses this week Mr. Vanderbilt spiked rumors that a victory for the Republican Party would mean the end of the relief program. "Relief will continue," he promised, "and we will see that every man and woman in the State who really needs help will get it."

Mr. Vanderbilt was the first Republican to toss his hat in the ring, and as the weeks have rolled by talk of other candidates has vanished. He now is the only G. O. P. candidate in the field actively, and is virtually assured of the party's nomination.

Quinn for Big PWA Program

Meanwhile, Gov. Robert E. Quinn, candidate for re-election, was busy supervising plans for a huge PWA program for the State and at the same time keeping an eye on the test at the polls in November.

The Governor's most pressing problem at the moment is whether to call a special election in the next few weeks to obtain action on the proposed $45,000,000 projects under PWA. The Governor admits that if he calls the election his political opponents will accuse him of rushing the PWA spending plans to help him "buy" the election. And if he does not call the special election he fears that Rhode Island will lose out on its share of the new PWA melon. Governor Quinn has promised to reach a decision by next week.

The last session of the Legislature authorized the State to borrow $5,000,000 to supplement PWA funds obtained from Uncle Sam. The loans cannot be made, however without approval of the voters. PWA authorities in Washington last week warned Governor Quinn who visited the capital, that the State would jeopardize its PWA chances if it waited until November before acting on its program.

Old Railroad Days

Newport, R. I., one of the proudest of the Atlantic Coast summer resorts, found itself without either scheduled rail or ship service this week. Some months ago the Sound steamers that once made regular calls at Newport ceased that service. Last week the New Haven railroad's branch line to Newport was abandoned. Only busses and trucks now make regular trips to and from the resort.

Dennis P. O'Brien, for 34 years ticket agent at Newport locked up

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued unsettled weather, with occasional showers and slight temperature change tonight and Saturday; gentle southerly to southwesterly winds.

New England: Showers tonight and Saturday and little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south or southwest winds and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	75	Minneapolis	60	78
Bermuda	86	88	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	66	72	New York	72	78
Denver	58	80	Norfolk	80	88
Helena	58	88	Philadelphia	74	84
Kansas City	72	88	St. Louis	70	82
Los Angeles	64	72	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	78	84	Washington	72	82

A—7:30 a. m. July 22.
B—Maximum July 21.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:33 p. m.; height, 16 feet.
Saturday, 8:09 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m.

Beef Prices Hold Firm in Local Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Like the weather forecaster who thought the rain was over about every day this past week, the opinion of the butchers as to the probability of lower prices for beef have been a bit premature. At any rate the prices show very little change this week, other than an advance on some cuts in certain shops, which leaves the butcher-forecaster in much the same position as the weatherman as far as this week is concerned.

But shoppers found some cheerful things about the price situation, for lamb legs took a decided drop in price, and are being featured today in more than a few market stalls and even chain stores. Genuine spring lamb legs are quoted today as low as 23 cents a pound—but that is in big and modern-method food marts where the boast is "lowest prices always."

Big chain systems with a retail store on every corner offer the same meat today at 25 cents a pound and even at the quality shops of Faneuil Hall market the going price is only 27 cent. This shows what a good supply of any one variety of meat will do to the market, a result that is similarly brought about when buyers fail to keep pace with rising prices.

Chicken and Fowl

Chickens and fowl are steady in price as far as chain stores are concerned, fancy chickens holding at 27 cents for around three-pound average and some large shops quoting 25 cents a pound for four-pound average. At Faneuil Hall markets, the quotation for native roasting chickens of four to six pound average, is from 35 to 38 cents a pound, while four to seven pound fowl are ranged from 30 to 32 cents, figures that are a bit lower than a week ago in the same stalls.

Pork prices as a rule are high and in the case of bacon, a "lowest-prices-always" type of store offers sliced bacon today at 25 cents a pound which is eight cents lower than the same store quoted last week end. Shoppers with an eye to savings found that 33 cents a pound figure—offered by all salesmen at all counters as a "sale price"—was actually four cents a pound higher than commonly known and easily reached chain stores. The latter hold their prices of 29 cents this week but the 33 cents retailers dropped to 25 cents today.

Seafood prices are very firm, with native fresh swordfish—beefsteak of the sea—still available at 45 cents a pound in some stores but a nickel higher in others and even more in certain shops.

Fresh eastern salmon is higher by a nickel a pound, now offered at 40 to 45 cents in stores in the market district. Lobster meat is still held at $1.50 a pound.

Fresh Vegetables

In vegetables green corn is the feature, though obviously affected by the corn borer to a greater extent than growers and sellers like to admit. Prices are as low as 30 cents a dozen ears in some places and 75 cents in others, the latter for near-by corn, of high quality. A little native corn is beginning to appear but hot, dry weather is needed to bring along the corn.

Heavy rains have damaged crops and washed out many truck gardens in the Boston district, enough during the past week so that talk of higher prices for vegetables is already heard in the market places. Nevertheless fresh green peas can be bought today as low as 5 cents a pound in big retail outlets and 8½ cents a pound in some chain stores. Beets are offered at 3½ cents a bunch in chain stores and carrots 5 cents a bunch.

Bananas are lower and in one big retail store they are offered today at 4 cents a pound. Blueberries are late this season, natives being on the market in limited quantities at 35 cents a quart basket in some shops and 30 cents in others. The first blueberries to reach the market from Nova Scotia came in this week on the steamer from Yarmouth. The plentiful rains of the past week are expected to help the crop but have delayed picking for a whole week. Strawberries are about over for the season, Nova Scotia supplying the only ones seen at Faneuil Hall, marked 30 to 35 cents.

A huge shipment of Italian onions came into Boston this week on the belated steamer Excalibur—2,031 baskets of them from Naples—and the retail shops are asking mostly 15 cents a pound for them. The Excalibur also brought 600 quarter cases of currants from Piraeus.

Leon Stone

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.
Entrance of the Boyards.....Halvorsen
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Larghetto from Symphony No. 1.....Schumann
Ballabile from "Aida".....Verdi
Magic Fire Music from "Die Walküre".....Wagner
Judex.....Gounod
"Wine, Women and Song," Waltzes.....Strauss
American Patrol.....Meacham
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Josette," starring Simone Simon and Don Ameche. 2:30, 6:55, 10. Also "The Crime of Dr. Hallett," featuring Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
"Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Reformatory," with Bobby Jordan and Jack Holt. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"Song Birds of the North Woods," "How to Pitch Horseshoes," "Motor Maniacs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Stage Door," starring Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Also Fredric March and Carole Lombard in "Nothing Sacred." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter in "Kidnapped." Also "Hold That Kiss," starring Mickey Rooney and Maureen O'Sullivan. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:30, 10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:15, 8:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Show Boat," featuring Paul Robeson and Irene Dunne. Also "Without Orders," with Sally Eilers, and Robert Armstrong. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Who Killed Gail Preston?" with Don Terry. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Stolen Heaven," featuring Gene Raymond. 3:40, 6:50, 9:40.

University—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Crime School," starring Humphrey Bogart. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8. Also a 40-minute Disney Revue. 10:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," starring Hugh Herbert, Rudy Vallee and Melville Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Uptown—
"The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward, Kay Sutton and Sig Rumann. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Josette," with Simone Simon. 2:35, 5, 7:35, 10:10.

Boston—
"Battle of Broadway," with Victor McLaglen and Louise Hovick. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Other Events

Harvard University—
Lecture on "Perplexities in the Far Eastern Policy of the United States," by Dr. George H. Blakeslee. New Lecture Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct the guidance tour on Late Italian Paintings. 11 a. m.

'Blockade' Makes Hit With Audience

The much debated film, "Blockade," made its Boston bow at the State and Orpheum theaters yesterday. It is more successful as an appeal against war, and especially against the bombing of open towns and the starvation of civilian populations, than as a photoplay. The large audience at the State yesterday afternoon applauded it warmly.

The first half of the film is slow-paced and dull. The second half works up some excitement according to the pattern of love-spy melodramas, and concludes with a depiction of the suffering of a war-ridden population and a specific plea for prevention of bombing and starving of women and children. "This isn't war; it's murder," cries Henry Fonda as the young Spanish farmer defending his country.

Presumably this is the aspect of the picture which caused the attempt to forbid its showing in Boston. Neither side in the conflict is named, and indeed in the version shown here, even the country concerned is not mentioned; but it is not difficult to recognize the methods of warfare employed by the Insurgents in Spain.

The dawning of young love between Mr. Fonda and the charming Madeleine Carroll occupies a good deal of time at the opening of the film. She is a young woman of obscure antecedents whose father appears to be under the domination of a sinister character who is doing business with both sides in the civil war. After her father, engaged in one of his spy adventures, is killed in a gun duel with Mr. Fonda, she is forced into the spy ring and the usual complications ensue until the inevitable dénouement is reached.

Mr. Fonda as a Spanish peasant is very like himself. Miss Carroll is as pretty as ever, but one is not impressed by her dramatic efforts in this instance. John Halliday is a good actor, but not good enough to do much with the absurd character of the villain. Leo Carrillo is very much out of place as another peasant, and Reginald Denny as a caricatured war correspondent also contributes some inappropriate comedy. The settings are not very deceptive, and the whole affair has an air of artificiality.

The other film on the bill, "Reformatory," has to do with the efforts of Jack Holt as a reform-school superintendent to introduce the honor system in the face of political opposition. With the aid of Bobby Jordan he succeeds.

L. A. S.

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The Arts in Boston

'Little Miss Broadway'

Shirley Temple's new vehicle, "Little Miss Broadway," is the major attraction at the Metropolitan. It is in essence a repetition of a familiar story. Shirley is taken from an orphanage by the manager (Edward Ellis) of a hotel frequented by vaudevillians who are all behind in their rent. The owner of the property (Edna May Oliver) threatens to close the place up, and when her nephew (George Murphy) becomes interested in the manager's daughter (Phyllis Brooks) she really becomes quite nasty. But you will not doubt that Shirley knows how to bring about the happy ending, even though it requires a theatrical entertainment staged in a court room.

Except for the very youngest of the patrons, it probably does not matter about probabilities and that sort of thing. The important thing is the dancing of Shirley and Mr. Murphy. The trouble is, there is too little dancing and too much of sentimental irrelevancies.

The subsidiary feature at this house is "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," in which Peter Lorre again solves some insoluble problems involving Secret Agent Rochelle Hudson, an ammunition base and a rajah.

Disney Cartoon Program

For the Disney following the Keith Memorial Theater offers in its new bill 40 minutes of cartoon entertainment—"Wynken, Blynken and Nod," "Mickey's Trailer," "The Moth and Flame" and "The Fox Hunt." The final one is the funniest, with Donald Duck dragged through ponds and bushes by a pack of hounds. Most laughable shot: Six dogs' tails waving above the water's surface, with Donald somewhere below. The "Wynken" film is the handsomest thing pictorially that Disney has done in months. In "Mickey's Trailer," for a good gag Goofy touches the electric supply and the corn on the cob pops before he can eat it. So he eats it afterward. There is something of a ballet touch to the antics of the moth, just out of reach of the candle flame, and many ingenious variations of the flame pursuit motif.

"Little Tough Guy," the featured picture, is another opus in the series of juvenile gangster pictures that are being made with the "Dead End" boys. This one is designed for entertainment purposes rather than as a moral lesson, as was evident from the spectators' laughter at each fresh exploitation of rowdiness, toughness, and impudent gutter talk. The story concerns a boy of the slums who steals so that his mother and sister can have better clothes and more food. With five other toughs he forms a gang which engages in petty thievery under the preposterous leadership of a priggish rich boy who is "conducting sociological investigations." One is incredibly shot down by the police and the rest are sent to a military school, presumably to be turned into marriageable good citizens.

A summer snack—four dishes of assorted ice cream and a ham sandwich.

E. C. S.

N. H. Congress Race Adds Contestants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 22—The ranks of Republican contestants for the second district Congressional nomination has been increased to seven. The list inclcdes men from practically every walk in life and practically all sections of the State.

Charles W. Howard of Concord is one of the best known of these candidates by virtue of being before the public for many years as Adjutant General. Foster Stearns of Hancock has been active in New Hampshire Republican circles for a number of years, has served as a member of the State Legislature, and is a member of Gov. Francis P. Murphy's Fact Finding Commission. He is the son of Frank Stearns, Boston merchant who backed the rise of Calvin Coolidge.

Candidates Joseph B. Perley of Lebanon, John D. Warren of Nashua, and Howard H. Hamlin of Claremont, have been active in State political circles while youthful James A. Hanley, an attorney of Franklin, has created some attention in the past for his anti-gambling crusade. The final candidate, James P. Richardson, is a Dartmouth professor and has been interested in political economics.

Small Retailer Still Survives Chain Store and Giant Market

Notes On a Visit Downtown

The New England small retail store—average sales volume $3,941 annually—will be with us for some time despite ominous predictions to the contrary, according to a study of small-scale retailing just released by the Marketing Research Division of the Department of Commerce. The chain stores, giant markets, and the like have failed, and will fail, it appears, to plough under the small retailer.

The 1,500,000 retail stores in the United States do only a small part of the retail store business, but that which they do, the study indicates, is highly important socially. They furnish direct employment for more than 1,500,000 persons; indirect employment for hundreds of thousands of others, and occupy store properties that otherwise would be unproductive. In New England in particular, according to the Commerce report, the small retailer is particularly tenacious. Although the report uses figures for 1933 it is believed the situation of the small retailer has not changed much since then, making the survey a fairly accurate picture of the situation today.

♣ ♣ ♣

N. E. Vacationland

The New England States are blowing their trumpets hard in an effort to sustain their very profitable tourist industry. Private resorts, communities, regions, and State agencies are parading their wares before the country's vacationers in an effort to get them to visit New England.

The New England Council has put out thousands of copies of a booklet "New England for your Vacation"—including an invitation from the six New England Governors—advertising the region's charms.

Besides the regional booklet, each State is doing its own advertising. New Hampshire has put out a Troubadour yearbook of 100 pages with articles and pictures intended to sell the State to vacationers. Massachusetts for the same reason has printed a 34-page booklet, "Massachusetts for an Ideal Vacation." Maine has its "Maine Invites You" for which the State Publicity Bureau reports an unprecedented demand.

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Telling the Workers

Hundreds of thousands of employees in at least 44 of the Country's try's biggest corporations have in the last few years for the first time been taken into the confidence of management and supplied with financial and operating statements. A study of this rapidly developing field of employer-employee relations—reports to workers—has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Says the study: "It is being increasingly recognized that the employee, as well as the stockholder, has an interest in information on the results of the company's operations. His job, like the stockholder's dividends, depends upon earnings."

Among the first concerns to report to employees were the General Electric Company and the Jewel Tea Company, according to the study. In 1936 Filene's in Boston published what it called "The Annual Report to the Filene Family." Last year's has not yet appeared.

These reports to employees invariably are put up in an interesting and readable manner with plenty of charts and pictures to explain the complicated phraseology which characterizes the average stockholder's report. By explaining away some of the mystery of finance, the firms that have tried reporting to workers feel in general that it improves employee relationships and breaks down the barrier supposed to separate management and labor interests.

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Travel Bars Down

On July 26 tourist bars between Canada and the United States will be let down a peg, making it possible for Canadians to visit the United States for six months without bonding their automobiles or paying duty. At present they may stay three months free from bond. This piece of legislation signed by the President June 25 is expected to increase Canadian travel to the United States, particularly to Florida in the winter months.

Americans visiting Canada like to get in under the $100 exemption on duty on goods purchased there. Another part of the agreement declares that Americans must spend 48 hours at least in Canada if they are to get the exemption provision.

N. A. S.

Radio Variety Program Over WIXAL Announced

"Cabbages and Kings," the new variety radio program, will be broadcast over Station WIXAL tomorrow from 6 to 7 p. m. This unusual program will include such entertainment as a story from an old Thesbian, tales of circus life, songs by a young French Harvard student, a talk to college graduates, readings from poetry, and music.

Stage Fare In Prospect Next Week

Plays scheduled for next week in New England summer theaters follow:

Massachusetts

Cohasset—South Shore Players: Sinclair Lewis in "It Can't Happen Here."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse: Phil Baker in "Idiot's Delight."

Provincetown — Wharf Theater: "The Spider," with James Rennie.

Oak Bluffs — Rice Playhouse: "Roosty."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater: "Hands in the Dark."

Mendon—Nipmuc Park: "Brief Candle" (opens Friday).

Nantucket—Nantucket Playhouse: Violet Heming in "Candida" (opens Thursday).

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse: "Best Dressed Woman in the World," new play by Jock Munro.

Chatham—Monomoy Theater: "Is Life Worth Living?" (opens Wednesday).

Gloucester—Gloucester School of the Theater: "Topaze" (opens Friday).

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey — Actor-Associates: "Double Door" (opens Wednesday).

Keene—Keene Summer Theater: "Lightnin'."

New London—New London Players: "On the Bridge at Midnight" (opens Thursday).

Peterborough—Peterborough Players: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (opens Wednesday).

Rye Beach—Farragut Players: "Gallivanting Lady" (new) (opens Tuesday).

Tamworth — Barnstormers: "The Torchbearers" (Monday and Saturday).

Conway — Barnstormers: "The Torchbearers" (Tuesday and Wednesday).

Wolfeboro—Barnstormers: "The Torchbearers" (Friday).

Whitefield — Forty-Niners: "The Animal Kingdom" (opens Tuesday).

Maine

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players: Arthur Byron in "Let's Never Change," a new play by Owen Davis.

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players: "The Bat" (opens Tuesday).

Ogunquit—Manhattan Repertory company: "Lilliom."

Boothbay Harbor—Boothbay Playhouse: "I'll Leave It to You" (opens Wednesday).

Vermont

Weston—Weston Players: "The Duenna" (opens Friday).

Connecticut

Litchfield — Litchfield Summer Theater: "A Texas Steer."

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse: "Your Uncle Dudley."

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater: "Fashion," with Dorothy Sands.

Christian Science Radiocast July 24

Albert Espey, Committee on Publication for the State of Missouri, will conduct the next Christian Science program of the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, July 24, at 9 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Espey will speak on "Confidence in God" from the studios of Station KMBC, Kansas City. There will be appropriate music.

New England listeners may tune this program on WDRC, Hartford, Conn., WPRO, Providence, R. I., WORC, Worcester, Mass., and WLBZ, Bangor, Maine.

Greek Carnation

The carnation, one of the oldest flowers still under cultivation, was first mentioned and described in 300 B. C. by a Greek philosopher, Theocrastus. The original type was a single flower with five petals measuring about one inch in diameter and of a pinkish-mauve color.

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women like decorations . . . and we're no exception. And well do we remember going about the business of putting fish in the bathroom of a house we once owned (and everyone from then on, for that matter!) and having the real estate agent tell us later on, after we'd sold the place, that he really thought that it was on the strength of the decorative fish that he'd been able to sell it. Because it seems that every woman who saw the place lingered at the door and thought they were simply "ducky."

However, we also remember that it took us ages to accomplish the feat, and we were tangled up with black oilcloth (that's what we made the fish of) for days. Which brings us to the Meyercord Decal Wall Decorations that you can get at Jordan Marsh's for almost any room in your house. Bathroom, kitchen, nursery, playroom and whatnot. And it's just a matter of a few minutes to apply these bits of color to the walls, and not at all expensive. You can use the appliques as an entire border, or as an occasional bit of trimming wherever you want to. For instance, for the nursery you can have little Dopeys and Sneezeys and Bashfuls as adornment, or Mother Gooses and Humpty Dumptys and Simple Simons. You can fill your dressing room with big stars and little stars, (Haven't you always wanted a blue ceiling studded with stars? We have!); your bathroom with tricky shaped fish, sea animals that Cape Cod fishermen spin yarns about, and a lot of waves and seaweed. Or by way of cooling things off a bit, how about flocks of little penguins standing on nice cold ice floes, for a change. Your kitchen can go thoroughly vegetarian with ears of corn, carrots, green peppers, and radishes, or fruity with grapes, pears, peaches and cherries. Or just plain utilitarian with cups and saucers, salt and pepper shakers, and teapots. And you can go to town with your game room . . . for you have your choice of "jitterbugs" doing their utmost, potential Rudy Valles with their saxophones, Sally Clarks singing in their very best Ritz Roof manner, and Eleanor Powells in the process of tapping it out. All very colorful, gay and different. In fact, you can change the entire theme of your playroom with a few sets of these "Kwick-Way" transfers. Which, by the way, were over in the Annex when we saw them . . . right along with stationery! $1 up for a set.

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Dotted Muslin Cutains Popular

People are always looking around for dotted muslin curtains . . . especially when they're $2.50. Like those at Paine Furniture Company. At 81 Arlington Street. They're nice and cool looking, and have a Priscilla top (material turned over with a wide ruffle) and two inch ruffles border the whole thing. We'd say they were around two-and-a-quarter yards long, and you can get them in such lush tones as pastel yellow, turquoise, green, ashes-of-roses, or peach. Incidentally we might also mention a new version of their Hurricane Lamp which we remember telling you about last year. The lamp itself is quite old-fashioned in appearance, and rather looks like one of those glass globe lamps that they used to have to fill with kerosene before it would function . . . but this one harbors a long candle in its "innards," and from this you get your light. It's for summer porches and such, and either sits or stands, depending on which model you buy. But the new one is unique . . . for the idea is that you push the long pointed spear base down into the ground. Thus you have a bit of guiding light shining around in your garden, along your walk, or some other place where you've often wanted light and no electric light would reach. For country places we think it would be grand! To use as a means of identification for stray callers, and leave near your house number or name board. After all, lots of people haven't called on you since you moved so far out, simply because they refuse to struggle out of the car and wander up to every door of every house they can make out in the dark, and then feel around for house numbers! $2 each, or a pair for $3.50.

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Those Three-Piece Summer Outfits

The next time you're invited on overnight house party, suppose you pull a huge surprise by appearing at their gate with nothing but a small bag tucked nonchalantly under one arm! Your hostess will probably shriek with delight . . . you, who usually arrive and make her wonder if she made a mistake and said "month" instead of "over night," when she sees the array of baggage following you! The idea is that you stock up with one of those three-piece summer outfits that combines blouse, shorts, and skirt, and forget your wardrobe. Next comes nighty and toothbrush and bits of necessary make-up. All of which finds a place for itself in Frances Denney's "week-ender" beauty bag. $5 buys it; all filled with creams and powders and tissue creams and blending brushes and so forth. Alligator-grained fabrikoid, in black, dark red, or white.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Vocalists	Little Variety Show	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Salon Orchestra	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Not So Long Ago:	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 vocalists; orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano
7:00 Baritone	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Adult Education	The Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Richard Whitcomb,	University Town Meeting: "Should Democracies Unite Against Dictatorship?"	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	American Institute of Normal Methods	Dance Orchestra
8:15 political talk			Musical program	Gerard L. Carroll
8:30 St. Louis Blues			Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 St. Louis Blues				Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase": variety	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:15			Dean Hudson's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:30 "Hollywood Showcase": variety	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	Robin Hood Dell Concert by Philadelphia	"Front Page Drama"
9:45	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch		"The Old South"
10:00 Goldman Band Concert	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Or.: Willem van Hoogstraten, cond.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": sketch		Movie Stardust
10:30 Barry Wood's Or.	Grant Park Concert	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Grant Park Concert	Jesse Crawford, organ	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; sport comment	News Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Tommy Tucker's	Music As You Desire It.	"America's March on	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Crime": dramatization	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Morning Harmony"	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Eton Boys"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and home news
9:15 R. Maxwell, tenor	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club popular orchestra; soloists	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Herbert Lewis, songs
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Children's program	Breen and De Rose	Amanda Snow, songs	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers: quartet	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Jewel Cowboys"	"The Child Grows Up"	Chautauqua Concert	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Jewel Cowboys"	"Swing Serenade"	Chautauqua Concert	Commentator	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Oriental	Vaughn de Leath, songs	Tenor recital	Manhatters: orchestra	Beatrice Fectau, songs
11:15 "Ramblings"	Male quartet	Vocalists	Manhatters: orchestra	"Sweet Swing"
11:30 Junior Musical	Network program	Instrumental ensemble	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Comedy	Network program	Serving the Consumer	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 "Columbia Concert	News; musicale; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ,	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Hall": Kreiner	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 String Quartet	National Farm and	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 News Service	Home Hour	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Rhythmaires; orch.	Home Hour	George and Juanita	Vocalist; orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	"The Hemingways"	Emile Renan, baritone	Radio Rangers
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	"Alice Presents"	Emile Renan, baritone	Short Story Editor
2:00 Madison Ensemble	Rex Maupin's Orch.	"Musical Roundup"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Songs Down the Ages"
2:15 Madison Ensemble	Rex Maupin's Orch.	"Musical Roundup"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Songs Down the Ages"
2:30 CBS Dance Music	Network program	Network program	Sport commentator	Jam Session
2:45 CBS Dance Music	Bert Farber's Orchestra	Network program	Sport reports	Jam Session
3:00 Merrymakers; or.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies"	Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game	Studio program
3:15 Merrymakers; or.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies"		Sport reports
3:30 Song recital	Ricardo's Orchestra	"Rhythm and Rhyme";	Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game	Sport commentator
3:45 Song recital	Ricardo's Orchestra	orchestra; soloists		Sport commentator
4:00 Network sports	Club Matinee: variety	Stamp program	Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game	Sport commentator
4:15 Network sports	Club Matinee: variety	Girls of the West		Sport commentator
4:30 Dancepators	Club Matinee: variety	Network program	Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 Four Clubmen	Club Matinee: variety	Network program		Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 America Dances	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Kidoodlers: quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Junior Birdmen	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Mal Hallett's Or.	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Mal Hallett's Or.	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	The Norsemen: quartet
7:00 Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Studio speaker	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch.	Charioteers: quartet	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim'si Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Saturday Night	Carroll Gibbons' Dance	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Swing Club	Band from London	garten": comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	Dance Music
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"The Pie Cure": drama	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	"Music of Many Moods"
8:45 sketch; soloists	"The Pie Cure": drama	Barry McKinley		"Music of Many Moods"
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance	"America Dances": selections from Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago, New York	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	"Classical Hour"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;			"Classical Hour"
9:30 "Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; Hoosier		Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	Dance Orchestra
9:45 vous": orchestra	Hot Shots			Dance Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Crickets"	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	Maygar Serenaders
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Crickets"		Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	"Concert in Rhythm"	Network program	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Billy Hayes's Orchestra
10:45 Capitol Opinions	"Concert in Rhythm"	Network program	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Henry King's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Network program	Cincinnati Summer Opera: "Rigoletto"	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Network program		Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.

Sunday's Features

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Perole String Quartet; Ignace Strasfogel, pianist; Jan Peerce, tenor.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold": readings, David Ross; music.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy and Charles O'Connell, conductors; Edward Rocker, Jr., baritone; Linton Wells interview from Port au Prince, Haiti.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra; Albert Stossel, conductor; Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.

3:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida." Act II

4:10 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), CBC Singers, from Toronto.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Jeanne D'Arc": dramatization.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

6:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Canadian Grenadier Guards Band; Capt. J. J. Gagnier, conductor.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; Spencer Tracy, guest.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; William Van Hoogstraten, conductor.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Invitation to the Waltz"; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table: "Depressions and What They Do."

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines" with Kaltenborn and Trout.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Nieuw Amsterd.	July 23	Plymouth	July 29	July 22 8:00 pm	July 23 7:30 am
‡Rex	July 23	Gibraltar	July 29	July 22 8:00 pm	July 23 9:00 am
Europa	July 26	Cherbourg	Aug. 1	July 26 1:00 pm	July 26 8:00 pm
Washington	July 27	Plymouth	Aug. 2	July 26 8:00 pm	July 27 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Aug. 3		July 29 4:00 pm	July 29 8:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Short-Wave Programs

For Saturday, July 23

Berlin—5 p. m.—German Marches. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Tokyo—6:15 p. m.—Folk Songs. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.

London—6:55 p. m.—Sailor Songs and Shanties. GSO, 16.8m., 17.79meg.; GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSO, 19.7m., 15.18meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Chamber Music; Elizabeth Luin: "18th Century Music at Venice." 2RO4, 25.4m., 11.81meg.; IRF 30.5m., 9.83meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals, orchestra with Maristany. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Short History of German Art. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Saturday Night Variety," with the BBC Variety Orchestra. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Paris—10:35 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.71meg.

Farm Pest New to N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 22 (AP)—For the first time within the memory of the oldest farmers of northern New Hampshire, millions of army worms this week invaded Grafton County to attack uncounted acres of ripening oats and waist-high corn.

Startled farmers, who had never seen the pest in that section before, immediately consulted their county agent and soon a counter attack was started against the worms.

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BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $2. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.
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MARRIED AN ANGEL
Evs. 8:50, $1.10-$4.40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now. Shubert Theatre, W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
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George MURPHY • Jimmy DURANTE
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WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way.
Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40
BOSTON
STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—HITS—2
Madeleine CARROLL Henry FONDA 'BLOCKADE'
Bobby JORDAN Jack HOLT 'Reformatory'

Slim Hope Seen By Real Estate Men of Tax Cut

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the energetic efforts of a Tobin-steered government to drive waste and political purse-string pulling out of the City Hall this year, the Boston Real Estate Exchange today envisaged no immediate prospects of relief from financial entanglements that have sent Boston's tax rate soaring to $41.30.

The Exchange had only praise for the Mayor's legislative campaign of 10 enacted bills out of 22 measures filed, but beyond the 1938 horizon the real estate experts beheld new financial problems arising that tend to offset the current efforts of the Mayor to bring a measure of relief to local taxpayers. Looming large on the horizon is the anticipated doubling of the Boston Elevated Railway deficit in 1939, this deficit having reached $1,674,000 for the fiscal year ending March 30, 1938.

Somewhat startling to local business men and home owners is the prediction by the Exchange that Boston's 1939 tax rate will be as high if not higher than this year's $41.30. Failing to realize the magnitude of the Mayor's task of undoing the results of headlong spending over the last decade or so, taxpayers have been led to anticipate miracles during the first year of the Tobin administration. Yet no one knows better than Mayor Tobin that it is not miracles but sound, practical planning over a period of years that will turn the tide of taxes downward for the long-anticipated relief of real estate.

Some Factors in Increase

Overvaluation of property is described by the Exchange as a large factor in the $2.60 increase in Boston's tax rate this year. Decreases in assessed valuations amounting to $40,000,000 from last year are said to have accounted for slightly more than $1 of the increase in taxes per $1,000.

Another consequential factor alluded to by the Exchange as increasing the tax rate is the reduction of more than $2,000,000 in the amount borrowed to meet current expenses this year, a decrease that promises in the end to be a favorable development. Yet, even as the Exchange released its report in cooperation with the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the city is known to be faced by an additional $1,000,000 loan for welfare and relief.

Other clouds on Boston's financial horizon include the prospect of decreased income tax returns and the possibility of a state tax this year that is higher than originally estimated, according to the Exchange.

Where, then, can the city turn with the hope of reducing its all-time high tax of $41.30? And the Exchange replies: "To the reduction of debt service charges and non-relief maintenance items in city, county and school budgets." Also, the taxpayers can count on the Mayor to continue hacking away at inefficiencies that have classified Boston as the city of more than 500,000 population with the highest per capita costs in the country.

Has Accomplished Much

With the support of his many well-wishers, Mayor Tobin has sent his representatives to the State House with one appeal after another for laws to stabilize Boston's financial status. And in 10 instances the Exchange noted that he had been successful. Among his accomplishments are laws requiring payment of taxes under certain conditions before an appeal for abatements may be entered and requiring suspension of automobile registrations for failures to pay the excise tax.

At the same time, the Mayor is observed by the Exchange to have successfully opposed public ownership of the Elevated and practically all bills authorizing new metropolitan improvements that would have imposed heavy burdens upon the city's revenues.

Concluded the Exchange: "The outlook for the fiscal year ending March 30, 1939, is not encouraging. The tax refund will not recur. In addition, receipts are expected to show a further decline and the cost of service is not expected to decrease materially, so there is indicated a net loss in excess of $3,500,000.

"This, as far as Boston is concerned, will mean a rise in its deficit assessment from $1,098,000 this year to $1,200,000 next year, or about 80 cents on the tax rate. This increase could conceivably counteract to a large extent the maintenance economies being attempted by the present city administration."

* * *

Building Gains

Building activities in the 37 eastern states are gradually gaining ground, but are still considerably behind the 1937 figures, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation reports today.

June building volume reached a figure of $167,485,000 which, although 23 per cent behind the June of last year, was 4 per cent ahead of the month of May this year, and the largest figure for any other month since last November.

Residential building contracts for the month, amounting to $85,682,000, were also larger than for any previous month this year, being 3 per cent ahead of May and only 8 per cent behind June, 1937.

Non-residential building contracts, amounting to $81,803,000 in June, ran 5 per cent ahead of May, but 35 per cent behind June of last year. Heavy engineering construction, of the public works and utilities classifications, amounted to only $83,521,000 in June, being 32 per cent under the May figure, and 16 per cent under that of June last year. Building in this bracket is expected to increase greatly in the coming months under the stimulus of the new Federal spending program.

Meanwhile the accumulated total of building and engineering contracts for the first half of this year is $1,294,272,000, the highest for a similar period of any year since 1931 with the exception of last year, the corporation reports.

* * *

Apartment 'Shopping'

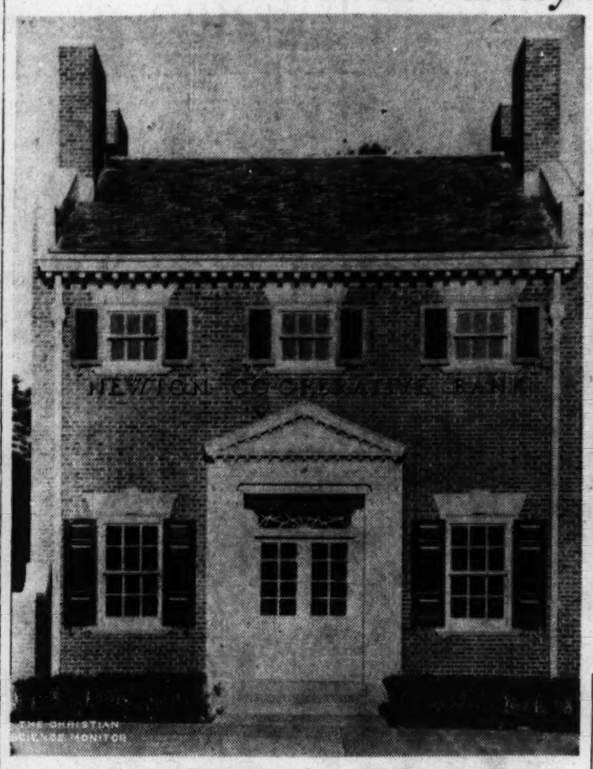
Apartment house tenants are advised by the Boston Real Estate Exchange to take account of stock, either to give notice of their intentions to continue occupancy of their suites next autumn, or to give notice to landlords of intentions to terminate leases.

There is always some turnover in apartment house tenants at this time of the year, this turnover being attributed by the Exchange to desires for larger apartments, ability to take more expensive apartments, a desire to change environment, or to be nearer friends, or to obtain a more quiet location or one that offers better transportation facilities.

In order to accommodate such migrating families, apartment house owners now require from 60 to 90 days' notice from prospective movers. That gives new tenants an opportunity to do some "shopping." It also provides the same opportunities for every tenant who sometime intends to move and who appreciates the chance to "shop" around. So, the 60- to 90-day notice is really a help rather than an imposition upon the great family of apartment house dwellers.

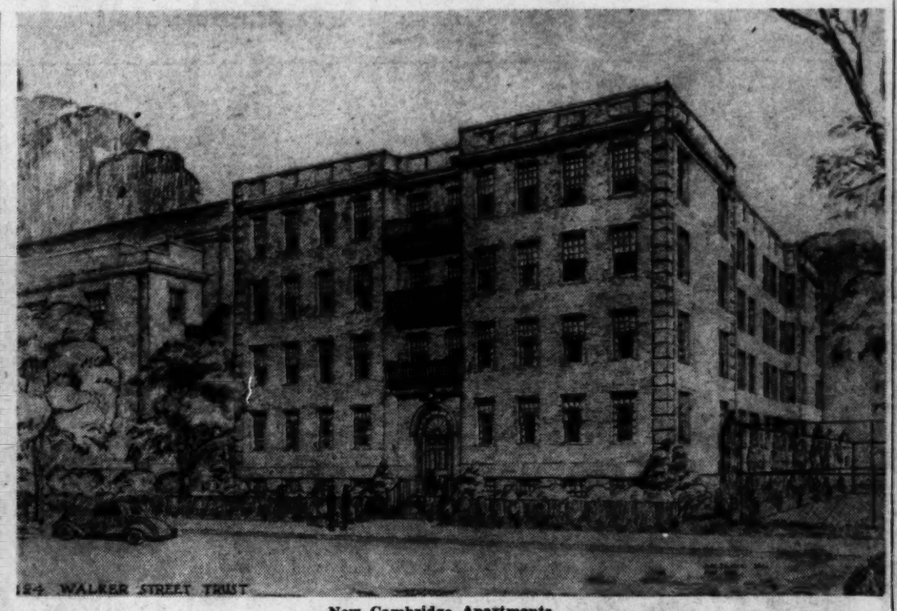
Because of the possibilities for "shopping," the apartment family will do well to "shop" early, before the cream is taken off the market, according to the Exchange. This does not mean that Greater Boston has an apartment house shortage. But it does mean that those who come first will get the best places.

Wide Variety Is Shown in New Construction



Newton Co-operative Bank

Celebrating 50 Years of Activity, the Bank This Week Moved Into Its New Home, Pictured Here, at 305 Walnut Street, Newtonville. The design Is Strictly Colonial in Keeping With Most New Office and Public Buildings in Newton. Architect: C. Francis H. Roberts



New Cambridge Apartments

New Apartment Houses Are Not Common in Greater Boston These Days. That Is Why the 32-Suite Apartment Dwelling Pictured Above Is Attracting Such Wide Attention at 124 Walker Street, Cambridge, Overlooking the Radcliffe College Campus and Tennis Courts. Rodney W. Long Is the Sponsor. Architect, Edward F. Heenan

Force Blamed In U. S. Policy Toward Spain

(Continued from Page 9)

British Embassy (backed by our Ambassadors in Europe who are sympathetic with the British policy), who said such a step would upset all the efforts being made by Chamberlain at appeasement of the conflict.

"The second momentous pressure was from the (Roman) Catholic Church on the President; and the President, who has shown unusual courage in some stands he has taken, was not willing, however, to buck one of the most enormous pressure groups in the country."

Another Advocate

Lifting of the embargo was also advocated last night by Bruce Bliven, President and one of the editors of the New Republic, in an address to members of the Institute and guests on America's foreign policy.

The two addresses by men who were liberals before the New Deal came into being and are still somewhat to the left of it, stirred the Institute in its closing days. Mr. Bliven's address, especially, provoked replies, some of them quite heated, by the members.

While both men disclosed that liberals are no longer a united group, but are seriously divided on both domestic and foreign policies, they agreed in this—that the United States should defend its democratic form of Government from foreign propaganda by improving its own Government and its own economic status and thus set an impeccable example to Fascist skeptics.

Mr. Lerner's address was on domestic affairs; Mr. Bliven's on foreign; but they agreed that the biggest job ahead of the American Government today is to prevent an economic breakdown while preserving civil and religious liberties.

Mr. Bliven's stand in opposition to U. S. participation in international action to curb aggression drew strong criticism from the audience during the forum period, and caused him to admit he still believes in the League of Nations and favors a boycott of Japan, although he thinks the United States should mind its own business exclusively.

The most novel feature of his address was a proposal that American foreign policy be taken out of the hands of the President and State Department and be placed jointly in those of the President and a committee of both branches of Congress.

Figures Show Higher Profits In Hosiery Than Oriental Rugs

As you walk through a department store can you pick out the departments that are making money? Or didn't you know that there is a wide variety in the profitability of the various departments?

Store management has got the figuring of profits down to such a science that it can tell in dollars and cents what the profits or losses on any department are. These figures are collected yearly by the National Retail Dry Goods Association and developed into a composite set of figures. These are not true for any particular store, but they hold true for stores in general.

What department would you say proved the most profitable last year? To save you guessing, it was the corset department. That department rang up a profit of 10.3 per cent on sales and has been tops or runner up for several years. There are several possible reasons for this department showing up so well. It sells trademarked goods as a rule, those with a national market and a national price. It is also true that returns in this department are only about one in ten whereas in the dress department returns average one in five or six.

Other departments which show a profit are the ribbon department with a return of 9 per cent; the umbrella department which turns in a profit of 8.5 per cent; and the women's hosiery department whose profit figure is 8.4 per cent.

Losing departments run into the red primarily because of stiff competition. Take the women's and misses' dress department as an example. It is a consistent money-loser, last year showing a loss of 2.9 per cent on sales. Because in many stores dresses constitute a large part of sales, losses here are particularly distressing. But because the country is flooded with dress manufacturers, many of whom operate on a shoe string, the competition to sell their goods throws the business into the red. But dresses must be carried even if at a loss. They get the women into the stores in many cases. Once in they may buy in other departments.

The books and magazines department of the typical department store was run at a loss last year of 2.3 per cent. Among other losing departments were the oriental rugs, with a loss of 4.3 per cent; the appliances, 5.5 per cent; and radios, 5.9 per cent. Competition, slow turnover, rapid style change account for much of the loss. The over-all figure for profits last year was 1.6 per cent, a full 1 per cent below the previous year's figure. The main reasons for the decline were increased taxes and labor costs. Sales had increased 5 per cent for the year, but profits had fallen, throwing the stores back to the 1935 profit figure.

Weather

(Continued from Page 9)

air clings much longer to New England.

The downpours of the past four days, culminating in last night's torrents, which proved too much for drainage systems, flooded cellars and halted land and air traffic, have put Greater Bostonians in a mood to applaud vigorously the final note in nature's orchestration of "The Deluge."

Whether the last part has been played is uncertain. Forecasts for tonight and tomorrow continue unsettled conditions, and indicate more showers. But despite the heavy rainfall of the past 22 days, there is very little indication that precipitation will reach the high of July, 1863, when more than 12 inches of rain fell.

Ousting Bee Hives Is 'Honey' of a Job

By the Associated Press

Westminster, Mass., July 22

The repairing of two chimneys on Forbush Memorial Library proved to be a "honey" of a job for the contracting firm of Blouin & Grenier.

Two hives in the chimneys gave up more than 300 pounds of honey, which the contractors planned to strain for home consumption.

The Librarian, Miss Sarah Green, said the bees apparently were descendants of those that first took quarters in the chimneys 27 years ago.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

the station for the last time this week. He has been transferred to a Newport bus terminal where he will continue to make rail reservations.

Mr. O'Brien recalled the boom railroading years when the yards at Newport were jammed with private cars and a special switching engine was kept busy handling them. Most famed of the private cars was the "Wayfarer" owned by Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Each day, Mr. O'Brien recalls, the car was stocked with fresh flowers, vegetables, and meat on the likelihood that the owner might decide suddenly to make a trip. The coming of the automobile marked the passing of the private car to a great extent.

* * *

Michael DeCiantis, Chief of the State Division of Public Utilities, declared this week that the New Haven railroad should abandon its franchises over the routes that have been dropped, and let other interests try to run the service.

"It seems to me," Mr. DeCiantis said, "that the New Haven's refusal to continue passenger service on some of the branch lines means that they should give up their franchises and give somebody else an opportunity to operate a full service." He said he would take up the matter with railroad officials.

The court order permitting abandonment was issued by Judge Carroll C. Hincks in New Haven. Five stations in Rhode Island and 88 in Massachusetts are affected.

Motorists Beware!

Rhode Island's State Division of Motor Vehicles put its new system into practice this week suspending the licenses of several motorists guilty of speeding. Wilfred J. Paquin, Chief of the Division, says licenses of speeders will be suspended for at least 10 days, the length of the penalty depending on the driver's previous record.

This development took place as the safety drive that has proved so successful in Providence was extended on a broad scale throughout the State. Governor Quinn assumed leadership in the campaign, calling police chiefs and district court judges into conference to exchange views.

Meanwhile the current issue of Public Safety Magazine announced that Providence was the safest city in the country in its population class. Traffic mishaps have been greatly reduced since the safety drive was launched last December.

Public Service Apprentices: New Hampshire Adopts Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 22—A long-range program of student apprenticeship for public service careers appeared in the making here today as the State Planning and Development Commission announced it was ready to accept two college "internes" for service in its Research Department.

As outlined in a letter from Frederick P. Clark, State Planning Director, to Prof. Thorsten Kalijarvi of the University of New Hampshire, the plan calls for a college term spent in the planning office "with a view toward acquiring a sympathetic first-hand understanding of the function of this department."

Mr. Clark declared that he thought the effort of his office to attract college youths into public service by a "beforehand taste" is the first among the northeastern States.

Qualifications for Posts

To qualify for Planning Commission work, Mr. Clark specified that applicants must have:

1. A definite interest in New Hampshire.
2. At least a preliminary understanding of the work to be undertaken.
3. An ability to do independent thinking, and to work without constant supervision.

Students will enter his office with the understanding they will be given a place to work, adequate supervision, and traveling expenses incurred in their research, Mr. Clark said. As vizualized both by the Planning Director and Professor Kalijarvi, full credit for one term of work in political science will be offered if the students' work is satisfactory.

Enlargement Foreseen

Enlargement of the program to include all State departments under the "interneship" plan is foreseen by Mr. Clark.

"Although we will be recruiting internes from the Political Science Department, there is no reason to believe that students in other sections of the University may not be given an intelligent introduction into the actual functioning of State government," he said.

"Agricultural students might spend a term in the Department of Agriculture. The same applies to students of sociology and the other social sciences, who might find a helpful niche in the Departments of Health and Labor."

The plan has yet to be approved by Fred Englehardt, President of the University.

Three students at present working under his supervision for the summer have demonstrated to Mr. Clark the practicability of his plan. The students were recruited from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dartmouth College, and the University of New Hampshire.

Lowell to Head Red Cross Roll Call

Ralph Lowell of the Clark, Dodge, and Co. banking firm, has just been appointed Chairman of this year's Roll Call, it was announced by Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

In commenting on the appointment, Mr. Hamlen stated:

"This year's Roll Call has unusual significance, as plans have been completed for the most extensive program in the history of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter and it is most gratifying to our organization to realize we are to have the leadership of a man so well qualified for this most important task. Mr. Lowell has a notable position in this community and a record of achievement as a public spirited citizen that few have equalled."

The new chairman, a Harvard graduate, is connected with many philanthropic and business organizations.

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Ankle fashioned Oxfords
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Down
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After 7 P. M.
Save time! Save money! Telephone! Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday it costs only 45c* now to call people as far as 140 miles away.
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Come in now.
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73 CORNHILL, BOSTON
Assets Over $15,000,000

Newton Countryside

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Brand new Colonial home on large deep lot with many oaks, white birches and maples for shade and contrast.
FIRST FLOOR: Large living room opening on secluded porch overlooking garden; spacious dining room; library; tile kitchen with breakfast unit; maid's room and bath.
SECOND FLOOR: 3 large airy chambers with cross ventilation; two baths (one with stall shower unit); ample closets.
THIRD FLOOR: Space for 2 chambers and bath, thoroughly insulated.
BASEMENT: Recreation room; oil heat; air conditioned.

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Now $10,500
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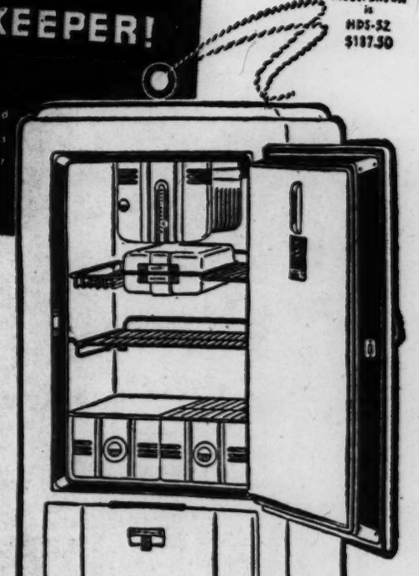
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Westinghouse is the Kitchen-proved Refrigerator. Tests in 102 Home Proving Kitchens have shown: (1) Average food savings of $9.10 a month, (2) shopping trips cut in half, and (3) 10 hours out of 12 it uses no current at all. Get PERSONAL PROOF of what Westinghouse Refrigerators have saved in homes like your own.
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Gay Feminine Paris—Dressed for the Royal Welcome

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Studio Dorvyne, Paris

Full-Skirted Evening Frock of White Organza With Insertions of Black and White Chantilly Lace. From Jacques Heim

Fashion Celebrates Visit of British Royalty

Crinolines Again, Lovely Laces, Rich Velvets, and Little Fitted Jackets

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Paris is in gala array—banners flying, fountains playing, flowers everywhere. Shop fronts gay with bunting and the flags of two nations, their windows filled with the Union Jack fashioned into handkerchiefs, scarves, hats, sweaters, and even beach wraps; on the Seine, huge sea monsters rearing their heads and spouting multicolored waters; the Champs Elysées, a blaze of glory with illuminated pylons and big floodlights—all this for the visit of the British sovereigns.

Even the three weeks' postponement did not dampen the enthusiasm of the French populace for this great event. The dressmaking salons have been buzzing with the excitement of creating costumes for the State banquets, the gala performance at the Opéra, and the pageant at Versailles. And for these festivities, crinoline reigns supreme! Not since the visit of Queen Victoria in 1855, when the Empress Eugenie, "la Reine Crinoline," received the English sovereign in the bouffant skirts of the Second Empire, has crinoline played so important a part in women's fashions.

Silks and Velvets From Lyons

For that special occasion, Monsieur Worth was the court dressmaker; in this year of grace, the mantle has fallen on the shoulders of the doyenne of Paris couturières, Madame Jeanne Lanvin. One must not divulge state secrets but "on dit" that to this artist has been entrusted the creation of the most important of these festive garments. From the great factories of Lyons have come silks and velvets especially woven for these regal costumes and there is a great revival of old-fashioned muslins and dimities. Real Valenciennes and Chantilly laces are used in great profusion, and little shirred ribbons, tiny ostrich tips, and myriads of artificial flowers adorn the tight bodices and billowing skirts of the gowns in which their wearers will curtsy to that gracious lady, Elizabeth of England.

Because of the royal visit, Paris has enjoyed an exceptionally gay season, and though the cupboards of the St. Germain and Etoile quartiers still, at this writing, guard the frocks designed for the royal festivities, there has been no dearth of smart, new summer costumes to be seen where fashionable folk are wont to forgather.

The tailored suit of printed silk crepe or crepe satin with its gored skirt and fitted jacket, worn with a thin blouse of chiffon organdie or georgette, is a favorite luncheon and afternoon costume. Heavy lace in beige, black, navy blue, and pastel shades is also used for this type of costume. Lucien Lelong has had a great success with an ensemble in cream lace which has a band of cream colored crepe de Chine at the edge of the skirt and forming a narrow yoke on the bodice and a deep "basque" on the fitted jacket.

For Warmer Days

For warmer days, frocks of chiffon or organza in black or navy blue vie in popularity with those of gay, printed materials. These frocks have the upper part of the bodice and sleeves unlined and the skirts are pleated or gathered, reaching about halfway to the ankle. With a wide-brimmed hat in the same dark color, they make a smart costume for any afternoon function. Black net printed in white lines is also smart. One of these frocks, worn at a polo match at Bagetelle, was in a diamond design in white. Both the bodice and skirt were pleated and fastened up the front with white buttons. The bodice had a narrow yoke and the Peter Pan collar, and the narrow cuffs on the elbow sleeves were of white piqué. The belt, gloves, shoes and bag were of white suede, and the wide-brimmed hat was of white piqué.

Fitted jackets have supplanted the cape and bolero with both day and evening costumes. These are of every sort of material—net, organdie, lace, "broiderie Anglaise" (eyelet embroidery), satin, printed crepes, and linen, plain or striped. Heim has a coat of white broiderie Anglaise worn with a navy blue surah frock. A costume which attracted considerable attention in the tearoom of the Hotel George V, the other day, consisted of a black crepe frock with a wide sapphire blue belt and a red and white striped linen jacket and floppy hat of the same material.

Worth makes evening jackets of satin matching the frock. One costume to be worn at Versailles for the Royal visit is of ivory white slipper satin with full crinoline skirt, and a bodice of black Chantilly lace with a little frill below the waistline and a huge pink rose at one side. With this goes a fitted jacket fastened up the front with tiny satin buttons, with a little rippling basque and leg-o'-mutton sleeves.

A second article by Miss Foster on this page touches upon costume jewelry, gloves, shoes, and coiffures.

Two Summer Costumes by Paquin. Left—Ensemble in Dusty Pink Crepe Marocain With Draped Bodice and Loose Short-Sleeved Jacket. Hat of Navy Blue Organdie. Right—Long Coat and Frock of Yellow and Navy Blue Printed Surah, Edged With Navy Blue. Hat a Navy Velvet Beret With Yellow Flower

Accessories Are Botanical

And We Have Topknots, Mitts, Also Clogs—O, Là, Là!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Accessories are important and frequently very amusing. The jeweler has turned to garden and field for inspiration for the season's novelties. The result is necklaces of pumpkin seeds and lentils, cherries, strawberries, acorns, apples, and flowers in ceramics or colored glass, and belts, corsage decorations, and hair ornaments in the shape of little green twigs and leaves. Even the garden insects play their parts in the jeweler's "midsummer night's dream," for we have buttons, buckles and clips in the form of caterpillars, beetles, dragonflies and bees.

Net With Bright Flowers

Gloves are often fantastic. In coarse net embroidered in sequins or bright worsted; in suede or kid with openwork lines or inserts of heavy lace, or with a colored flower appliqued on the back; of organdie, Chantilly lace, or georgette, in bright colors, or of gay, printed crepe, they are a colorful addition to the summer costume. Old-fashioned mitts in lace or net are worn with crinoline costumes, and there are also gloves with half-fingers worn with both day and evening costumes.

As for shoes, the sandal, preferably open-toed, is the favorite for the summer. The thick, cork-soled "clog," which was originally designed for the beach, has been "dressed up" for town wear by a leather covering, and is much in favor with the younger generation, who apparently find no difficulty in walking, and even dancing, in this rather clumsy footwear. Evening sandals have extremely high heels and an elaborate arrangement of straps, often sparkling with jewels.

Coiffures Come High

The last few weeks have brought a decided change in hair dressing. The page-boy fashion has given way to an Edwardian coiffure with the hair brushed straight up from the nape of the neck, leaving the ears shamelessly exposed and ending in a topknot of tight curls. Rumors are current that this portends the return of long hair, but this is doubtful, as the same effect is achieved by the new arrangement of short tresses. The jewelers, however, are prepared for this emergency, for already their windows bristle with long, jeweled hatpins.

E. F.

Let MARY MOORE design your little girl's Fall Frocks. Write us giving her age and type and we will suggest exclusive styles to fit her personality. These dresses come complete, ready to sew—stamped for you on best of fabrics. No experience necessary. Unusual models. Small sizes only one dollar. Other sizes up to twelve years cost a little more. Write, MARY MOORE, Designer, Dept. M, Davenport, Iowa.

Manhattan Yankees

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Back to the land, back to the land," is the cry that rings in one's ears today. Just the opposite was our removal from a quiet New England town to the teeming hurry and scurry of New York city.

We are the sort of people who like to garden, mow our lawn, and eat summer suppers on the porch. The unexpectedness of our transfer to New York, and the prospect of other moves with little or no notice, precluded such idyllic rusticity. After a week's frantic search, we were installed in four rooms on the fourth floor of a large apartment house.

The superintendent pointed out its advantages with enthusiasm—the shower, incinerator, and constant hot water—but we wondered how we could manage to exist without a fireplace, garden, porch, or even an attic or cellar. For a week, perhaps, we wondered, until we realized that other people lived without these adjuncts, and so, if we tried, could we.

* * *

Summer was at its height when we came to the city, the season we had been accustomed to spend almost entirely on our wide, screened-in porch. While pegging clothes to billow on the line, one day, and bewailing our lack of an outdoor place to live in, I discovered the possibilities of the rooftop. Raking the skyline, I was surprised by the rise of a bronzed figure from the top of the next apartment block. Kerchief, halter, and shorts made up my neighbor's costume, and she appeared as tan and cool as any beach-side bather. Then I saw for the first time a sprinkling of lawn chairs on the various housetops.

That day I took my work to the roof, typed away at letters, sewed, and even shelled peas with far greater joy than I would have in the confines of our four walls. Thus our sun-deck compensates for the absence of a porch. There we can catch the merest whisper of a breeze on sultry evenings, and spend happy hours in comfort, far above the heat and tumult of the streets.

As for flowers and shrubs, no one need go without these in New York. Central Park we are just beginning to know, and Fort Tryon Park is like a beautiful jewel poised atop the Palisades.

* * *

Despite all reports to the contrary, neighborliness is not confined to small towns, for we have found it in an apartment house. Couples play tennis together, mothers take care of one another's children, and with our neighbor across the court, we have gardening contests. When narcissus bulbs first appeared on store counters, we planted some and so did our courtyard neighbor. Then came the waiting to see whose narcissus would bear the first blossom! Thus we have our back-fence chats, though denied such sprightly topics as aphis spray and cutworms.

Nor are certain dishes limited to one section of the country, we know. In Gloucester we often dug clams ourselves, then shucked and made them into chowder. Here we walk to the nearest market, buy our clams by the dozen—a surprise to one accustomed to pints or pecks—and the resultant chowder is no less palatable. Perhaps it is appreciated the more because of our distance from the Massachusetts shore.

In New England I often fed the rabbits in our back yard. A different thrill I now experience feeding the pigeons in Central Park. Never shall I forget the first time a bird flew upon my hand, clutched my fingertips with cool claws, and snatched a peanut in one hard, quick peck.

One pigeon, more adventurous than the rest, frequently perched on our window sill, and stayed there for hours at a time. One winter day, I saw that he had a slice of bread around his neck like a collar. How he had managed to get it on I cannot imagine, nor could I help him get rid of the burden, though I made several attempts. For five days, thus collared, he came to the window ledge, and each successive day the crust appeared more moldy and the bird more disconsolate. On the sixth day he arrived unfettered. There had been a heavy rain the night before which must have soaked the bread until it fell off.

With such friends as these, it would be ungrateful to long for the pets of our former home.

* * *

So we have exchanged the prospect of living permanently in New England for the possibility of moving almost any day from this city to another. Upsetting though the outlook was at first, it has proved a blessing in myriad ways. Chief of these is our desire to learn as much as we can of this largest of all cities whilst we are here. Not knowing which day will be our last, we seek to squeeze each one dry of its possibilities. Until one has tried this, he knows not how rich and eventful twenty-four hours can be. And when every day is like that, weeks and months speed by with too great rapidity.

M. S. C.

A Friday Column

Serving Calavos or Avocados

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

We hope that others will enjoy the following recipes as much as we have. The calavo is rapidly becoming a popular food on our table and we are constantly finding new ways to serve it.

Prepare calavos by cutting them into halves. Remove the seeds and a little of the meat. Arrange each half on a salad plate on a bed of lettuce garnished with pimiento. Fill the centers with heaping mixture of sea food made as follows: Flake fresh or canned crab, lobster or shrimp (or a combination of these). Mix with Thousand Island dressing. Serve as a main dish at luncheon.

Use the remaining calavo meat for celery stuffing as follows: Select several large grooved crisp celery stalks. Clean thoroughly. Mash flesh of calavo with fork and beat well. Season with pepper, salt and a little lemon juice. Add one-third portions of anchovy paste. Fill the stalk grooves with this paste. Chill and serve as entree. If serving with salad fork cut into convenient lengths with a sharp knife and arrange on lettuce leaves.

Or, left-over bits of calavo meat may be made into sandwich spreads—Mash the meat and season with salt and lemon juice. This mixture spread on slices of crisp toast may be served for luncheon or afternoon tea, or may be spread between thin slices of bread for school lunches. In serving in open sandwiches, garnish with slices of ripe olives.

Note: The calavo is a California developed variety of the well-known avocado or alligator pear. It is superlative in its keeping and eating qualities.

(Miss) F. G.

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to
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THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
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Courtesy of the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs

Navajo Women Doing Their Weekly Baking

On the Navajo Reservation are Community Day Schools which serve as centers of activity for the Indian men and women as well as their children. Here the women come to sew and bake and launder, for the schools provide sewing machines, stoves, built-in laundry tubs, and running water, conveniences the Navajos do not have in their own hogans. Although some of the baking is done in modern stoves, the schools also provide outdoor ovens like the one pictured here. The Navajo women are accustomed to these beehive-shaped adobe ovens and they like to work outdoors whenever possible. Last year 4,129 loaves of bread were baked at the day schools for home consumption, all of the ingredients being brought from home.

From Chervil to Tarragon

Modern Herb Gardening—4

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

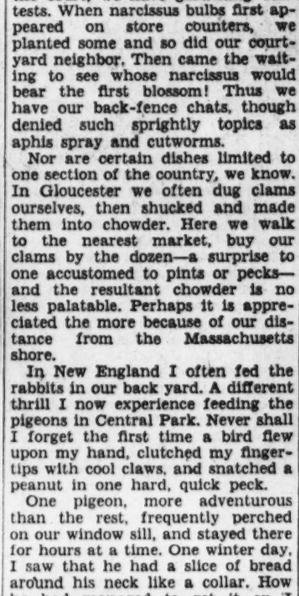
Continuing with the "musts" for the herb garden: Be sure to plant some Chervil. It is an annual, sown in the open ground and treated like Parsley (for which, incidentally, it pinch-hits most acceptably as garnish material). Do not transplant but thin the plants to stand about nine inches apart. Its ultimate height is six inches. The leaves may be cut close to the root when three or four inches high, and will spring up again. These leaves, highly aromatic, are used in salads and soups.

And Sweet Marjoram, of course. This is sometimes called Knotted Marjoram, because the flowers grow in round close heads like knots. This, too, is an annual, giving best results if started early, for the seed takes its own time about germinating. The leaves, green or dried, are a welcome addition to stuffings, salads, soups—and just see what it will do to roast beef hash! Rub the dried leaves to a powder and sprinkle over a roast of pork (Rosemary may be used in the same way), and—used rather sparingly—it combines well with white fish. Sweet Marjoram is one of those versatile herbs, as much at home in a bouquet of flowers as in the kitchen. Both a nose and a salad herb, it may be grown in the flower border. Try a few sprigs each of Marjoram and Summer Savory in a little jug on your writing desk. The combined fragrance is especially nice.

Tarragon most assuredly must be included in even the smallest herb garden. One enthusiastic herbist says she never has enough Tarragon, no matter how much she plants. It is a perennial, growing about 18 inches high. It is better to buy your first plants. Afterward it may be easily propagated by division of roots in early spring. Plant this herb in a dry, sunny location and give the plants a bit of protection, especially in the north, in the winter. The foliage may be cut and dried in midsummer or early autumn for winter use.

To flavor tomato juice, use the chopped leaves in equal quantities with chopped chives and sweet basil leaves. For fish sauces, this is the ideal herb, giving a perfect flavor. However, probably its best-known use is in the making of Tarragon vinegar. To make this decoction: Fill a wide-mouthed bottle with the tender leaves (choose a sunny day for the gathering) just before the plant comes into blossom. Drying a bit before the fire is advisable. Cover with the best white wine vinegar and allow to stand for several hours. Strain through a flannel jelly bag and cork down. This vinegar should always be used in making tartare sauce, and French cooks mix their mustard with it. Its flavor is most acceptable in French dressing, too. Use a few fresh leaves in salads to "temper the coolness of other herbs."

The next article will go on with the subject of culinary and pot herbs. Preceding articles appeared June 17, July 1 and 15.



Dorvyne from Wide World

Really Bloused

Here is a blouse that really blouses—from Paris. The very much bloused effect makes the waist look extra small. This model in aquamarine foulard with a tiny beach dot is worn over a skirt of dull purple crepe.

GARDENING

Peony Pointers—Midsummer Fertilizing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems as though peonies were a universal favorite with all gardeners and flower lovers. Yet all too often one hears, "My peonies don't seem to bloom" or "The blooms are small, although the plants are large and apparently vigorous."

If the soil is reasonably good, and drainage conditions normal, the chances are that the peonies are not getting the right midsummer care. Peonies need to be fed in late July or early August to produce beautiful blooms the next spring. The writer has a row of 15 plants, each five feet apart, making a row 80 feet long. Various experiments in fertilization have been tried during the past five years. Results show that peonies need lots of food, and in particular the summer feeding which seems to produce a reserve of vitality for next season's blooms.

* * *

For clumps which have been established for three or more years, use half a pound of a general fertilizer mixed with a cupful of bonemeal. Spread this in a circle about the clump and work into the soil. For younger plants reduce these amounts. This midsummer feeding has remedied the non-blooming habit of many peonies. If the soil is light loam, and inclined to be sandy, work in some peat moss. Peonies like a rich, moisture-retaining soil. During dry spells in late summer and early fall, give them a thorough soaking once a week. In early spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, apply a half pound of bonemeal and a cupful of fertilizer to each mature plant.

A word of caution about planting peonies. They should be planted in late September or October, when they are entering the dormant period. But never put any fertilizer into the hole where the root is set! In fact, experience seems to show that it is best to wait until the following spring before fertilizing. Most gardeners know that the roots must not be set too deeply. Never plant in a shady spot. The top should be just an inch or two below the surface level.

* * *

Peonies usually develop several buds on a stem, but the smaller outside buds should be pinched off if one wants the finest possible blossoms.

Have you tried some of the "tree" or shrub peonies? These have an interesting historical background. They have been known in China for more than 1500 years! The Chinese consider the tree peony the most beautiful of all flowers. At one time, centuries ago, tree peonies were the exclusive property of the Emperor, and could only be grown in the royal gardens. There was a death penalty for anyone caught with one of these plants!

These tree peonies grow four or five feet tall, and the shrubs do not die down in winter. A fully grown plant will have a spread of three to four feet. They will produce under good conditions from two to four dozen brilliant blooms. Another point in their favor is that they are very hardy. They will do well anywhere that the herbaceous peonies thrive.

H. S. P.

A Friday Column

"... it does all it is represented to do,"
... so writes Monitor-reader M. G. of Columbus. "I've never used a tooth brush that cleans as thoroughly."
Tek's small shape cleans *both sides* of your teeth.
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Hub Fans Eager for Baseball After Washout—Longwood Bowl Tennis Under Cover

Miss Hollinger And Miss Morgan Meet Tomorrow

BULLETIN

At Badminton and Tennis Club
Third Round
Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Cissy Madden, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.
At Longwood Covered Courts
Third Round
Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., defeated William Murphy, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.
Second Round
Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated Henry Kulick, Boston, 6—4, 7—5

Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, and Laura Morgan of Tucson, Ariz., meet tomorrow in the upper bracket for a semifinal berth in the women's singles division of the Longwood Bowl tournament being played at the Badminton and Tennis Club.

Today Miss Morgan was carried to three sets in a third-round match before defeating Mrs. E. B. Corbiere of Southboro. The local player won the first set at 6—4, but dropped the next two at 0—6, 2—6.

Miss Hollinger, who is used to indoor courts, having won the national junior title at Longwood in 1935 and 1936, came through today's third-round test with Helen Germaine of New York, winning at 6—2, 9—7.

Of the foreign stars only Mrs. Takuko Nakano of Japan is left in the running at this writing, as Mme. Sylvia Henrotin defaulted to Bunny Harshaw in the second round.

By means of using the indoor courts at The Country Club as well as the Longwood Covered Courts, all but one of the second-round matches in the Bowl tournament were cleaned up yesterday. The sole exception was the one in which Wilmer L. Allison, seeded No. 1, meets Henry Kulick of Boston. All of the men's matches came through as expected with Sidney B. B. Wood, Jr., winning two matches.

In the women's division the chief happening of the day was the withdrawal of Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, New York. Another seeded player was eliminated in this section when Cissy Madden of Boston defeated Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.

First Round

William Findley, Princeton, won from Wiley Lamar, Boston, by default.
Chester Murphy, Chicago, won from Jackson Dick, Atlanta, Ga., by default.
Casper Nannes, New York, won from William Wickham, Bermuda, by default.
John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated William J. Clothier, Jr., Valley Forge, Pa., 6—2, 6—2.
Paul Guibord, Melrose, defeated George Lowman, New Canaan, Conn., 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.
Sidney Wood, San Francisco, defeated Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., 6—4, 6—1.
Charles Swanson, Pawtucket, defeated August Ganzamuller, Long Island, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round

John Shostrom, Chicago, won from Frank A. Parker, Beverly Hills, Calif., by default.
Hal Surface, Kansas City, defeated Art Prochaska, Hartford, 6—2, 6—0.
Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., defeated Robert Kerdasha, North Carolina, 6—0, 6—3.
Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, defeated George Toley, Miami U., 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.
Chester Murphy, Chicago, defeated John Palfrey, Harvard, 6—3, 6—1.
Paul Guibord, Melrose, defeated William Findlay, Princeton, 6—3, 6—2.
Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif., defeated Sanford Webster, West Point, 6—0, 6—0.
Robert Riggs, Chicago, defeated John Foreman, North Carolina, 6—4, 6—4.
Charles Shostrom, Chicago, defeated William Winslow, Princeton, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.
Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated G. Holmes Perkins, Longwood, 6—0, 6—2.
Dave Burt, Harvard, defeated J. Norman Anderson, Dartmouth, 9—7, 6—2.
Sidney B. Wood, San Francisco, defeated Al H. Stitt, Longwood, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.
Charles Hare, England, defeated Charles Swanson, Pawtucket, 6—2, 6—4.
Archie Henderson, North Carolina, defeated Robert Low, New York, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.
William Murphy, Chicago, defeated Casper Nannes, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Division

Second Round

Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J., defeated Mrs. Philbrook Cushing, Brookline, 6—1 6—1.
Theodosia Smith, Los Angeles, defeated Polly Morrill, Dedham, 6—4, 7—5.
Helen Jones Swampscott, won by default from Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, New York.
Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, defeated Ruth Haseltine, Winchester, 6—0, 6—1.
Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Marilyn McRae, Little Rock, Ark., 6—4, 6—1.
Florence LeBoutillier, Long Island, defeated Betty Strobhar, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4.
Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Ruth Carter, Everett, 6—2, 6—3.
Emily Lincoln, Boston, defeated Jean Burritt Toronto, 7—5, 6—0.
Mrs. Philip Theopold, Brookline, defeated Elena Ciccone, Newton, 6—4, 9—7.
Louise Raymond, Northampton, defeated Mrs. Francis Minot, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.
Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash, Boston, 6—2, 6—0.
Barbara Nilds, New York, defeated Mrs. A. D. Hill, Boston, 6—3, 13—11.

David S. Polland Again Leads Field

Although David S. Polland, 1937 champion, was held to a draw by Jack Collins, Brooklyn, he once again leads the field in the Masters Division of the American Chess Federation Congress now in progress at the Hotel Touraine, Boston. This lead may be wiped out, however, when Kashdan and Horowitz finish their adjourned games. Polland met unexpected opposition and was unable to find any weakness in Collins' handling of the Queen's Gambit. Early simplifications led to a symmetrical position, and Polland finally gave up trying to win after 36 moves.

A feature of the day's play was the conclusion of the long-drawn-out Santasiere-Kashdan game. Santasiere was finally able to win, but not until 127 moves had been recorded. Since Polland was meanwhile defeating Jack Moskowitz, New York, he and Kashdan were tied for the lead at the beginning of the ninth round.

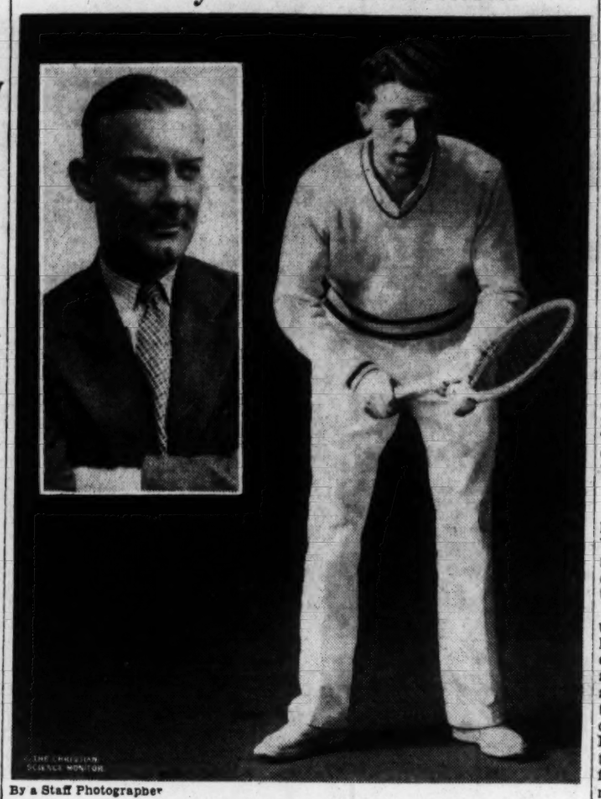
Harold Morton, New England champion, won a well-played game from George Shamswit, New York, who mishandled the exchange variation of the Ruy Lopez, and lost a pawn. Thereafter Morton's play was above reproach and his opponent finally resigned when he was faced with a clever Zug Zwang ending in which he would be unable to prevent the queening of a pawn.

Weaver Adams, Massachusetts champion, Dedham, improved his standing in the Consolation Division by defeating another local expert Harlow B. Daly, Boston. Adams emerged from the complications of a Caro-Kann with a Queen's side pawn majority, which he was able to force through. At present Adams with a score of 6½-2½, is second to Donald MacMurray, New York who has 8½-½.

Kashdan's adjourned game with Boris Blumin, Canadian champion is very favorable, and he will probably win his opponent's backward Queen's Bishop Pawn, with decisive consequences. Horowitz's game with Santasiere was adjourned with even material, but with a slightly better pawn position favoring Horowitz.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park. Tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2180

To Play in N. E. Exhibitions



By a Staff Photographer
Ralph Chambers, Inset—George Lott

Malcolm Hill and Al Turner Will Join Them in a Week-End Series in Maine and New Hampshire. On Saturday They Are Scheduled to Play at Poland Springs and on Sunday at Rye Beach, N. H. Lott and Chambers Will Team Up in Doubles

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford-Cambridge Versus Princeton-Cornell

LONDON—And so we come to "Saturday, July 23, 1938." That being the terse chapter-heading for Instalment No. 9 of the gripping nonstop sports serial, "Cornell, Tigers and the Blues" or "How to be Friendly Though Foemen." A ripsroaring tale of varsity track and field competition on both sides of the Atlantic. Of heroes chosen to represent the combined strength of Princeton and Cornell. Of heroes chosen to represent the blended might of Oxford and Cambridge. And even of certain special heroes chosen to do both. Such as the American, J. N. Irwin, otherwise known as the "Tiger" who turned "Blue."

In Chapter 8, when the scene was laid at Princeton, N. J., in the United States during a 1937 heat-wave, we knew Irwin as the gallant captain of the Princeton Tigers in the Princeton-Cornell side defeated by the invading Blues. But now, in Chapter 9, we find that he has become transformed into a Blue himself, accepted long in advance of July 23 as a keyman to oppose the marauding Americans.

This is the man who flew over the 220-yard low-hurdles so fast at Princeton last year that he set up a record for the meeting. He enjoyed the atmospheric advantage of appearing in the last event of the day—the match was postponed from afternoon until early evening because of oppressive heat—and he skimmed around in 23.9s., .2s. better than the previous best by C. F. Stanwood, celebrated Oxford-Canadian, in 1933.

Four Other Records Made

Maybe you remember that four other records were put up in the course of the 1937 contest—1m. 52.2s. for the half-mile by A. G. K. Brown, Cambridge; 24ft. 7¼in. in the broad jump by Anson Perisa, Princeton; 48ft. 7in. in the 16-pounds shotput by the Cambridge Turk, Ali Irfan; and 6ft. 3¼in. in the high jump by R. K. I. Kennedy, Cambridge.

In fact, the only OC-PC records not shattered in Chapter 8 were 9.8s. for the 100 by R. F. Hardy, Cornell, in 1933; 21.4s. for the 220 by H. A. Russell, Cornell, in 1925 (this was equalled, however, by Alan Pennington, Oxford, in 1937); 48.5s. for the 440 by R. J. Kane, Cornell, in 1933; 4m. 7.6s. for the mile by J. E. Lovelock, Oxford, in 1933; 9m. 15.4s. for the two-miles by J. R. Mangan, Cornell, in 1933; 15m. 10.8s. for the three-miles by P. D. Ward, Cambridge, in 1934 (this event is held in England instead of the two-miles); 14.9s. for the 120-yards high hurdles by J. St. L. Thornton, Cambridge, in 1933; and 13ft. 2¾in. in the pole vault by J. A. McWilliams, Princeton, in 1933.

Time passes—four months and a day or so—and the scene changes to the ancient quadrangle of Balliol College, Oxford. A stalwart figure comes into view. 'Tis none other than Irwin, about to make his debut in British inter-varsity athletics. And what a debut it is! Running his very best at the Iffley Road track our hero helps to break records in two events at the eighteenth annual Oxford-Cambridge Relay Carnival, won by the Dark Blues, 4 events to 3.

Irwin's Part Important

Oxford follows up that victory with success in the inter-varsity sports at the White City Stadium the following Spring and again Irwin plays an extremely prominent part in the Oxonian triumph. He collects five points by winning the 220-yard low-hurdles. And just what those points mean is indicated by the fact that the Light Blues lose by only three points—57 to 60. Thus Irwin, track hero of Princeton, comes to be talked of as one of Princeton's most formidable 1938 foes.

Another Princeton Tiger turned Blue is C. H. Kearney. He runs quarter-miles. And if you happen not to have heard very much about the sort of quarter-mile he has been running in Britain this year, that is probably because the quarter-mile is dominated in British university athletics these days by two exceptional personalities, A. G. K. Brown, Cambridge, and Alan Pennington, Oxford. These two had such a terrific race in the 1938 inter-varsity sports—Brown won by an inch or two in 49s.—that people quite lost sight of the gentleman who galloped in third, only a couple of yards behind. Kearney was the name.

Later Kearney was teamed up with Brown, running the quarter-mile for Achilles Club in the Kinnaird Trophy competition, virtually the English inter-club track and field championship. Brown was victorious, but Kearney gave him a hard race and in doing so, beat H. F. Pöck and F. S. Whittingham, rated two of Britain's best men for the distance.

Now Chapter 9 brings the departure from the international varsity tale of one of the greatest characters who ever entered it—the great Brown, due to become a schoolmaster this fall. What a track career this man has had, to be sure, since 1934, when he went up to Peterhouse, the oldest Cambridge college, from Warwick School. He was then the Public School champion for the half-mile.

Brown gained his place in the team against Oxford as a freshman in the spring of 1935 and won the inter-varsity quarter-mile by 12 yards in 49s., beating a record that had stood for 23 years. He won this event again in 1936, and in 1937, when he was president of the C. U. A. C., and pulled the record down to 48.4s. and won the 100 as well. This year he won both the half-mile and the quarter-mile. His successes outside inter-varsity competition are far too numerous to be detailed, but I suppose you would pick out as the best of them his great race when he was runner-up to Archie Williams, U. S. A. in the 400 meters at the Berlin Olympics Games of 1936. He also ran at that unforgettable festival as anchor man in the British team that won the 4 x 400-meter relay.

You will not find many more remarkable characters than Brown if you read through our serial story from the very first chapter. The rivals tied at five events each in their opening met at Travers Island, New York. The synopsis of stirring events in subsequent chapters is:

Year	Winner	Score	Place
1925—	O.-C.	9½-2½	Atl. City
1926—	O.-C	7-5	London
1929—	P. C.	9-5	New York
1930—	P.-C.	7-5	London
1933—	P.-C.	9-4	Princeton
1934—	O.-C.	7-5	London
1937—	O.-C.	7-5	Princeton

What grand memories those results recall! Not only because the competition has been so high-class and so keen; but because the atmosphere at British-American inter-varsity meets is so absolutely just right. Despite intense rivalry and the exciting fluctuations of the day, nobody loses sight of the fact that, really, the result does not matter nearly so much as the enjoyment of the fray. There is, in fact, real chumminess among all who take part. Not just formal friendliness, but

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May
"A very active friendship"

Red Sox Face Cleveland Club Without Lefty Grove

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox went after the pennant-inspired Cleveland Indians today without their ace, Lefty Grove, but confident of giving the Tribe an interesting argument. Although Lefty is not as effective against the Indians as he is in competition with the Detroit Tigers, the lanky mountaineer might have been a nuisance to Hal Trosky, Earl Averill and company.

Manager Joe Cronin said yesterday that the Sox may have to board a train—or boat—for the West without Grove. Definite decision on Lefty's status will be reached during the next two days. The club heads westward on Monday, and opens a series in Chicago the following afternoon.

Chicago Series

The Chicago series, incidentally, has reached a state of confusion. Washed out of the Fenway Park meetings which were to end yesterday, the Red Sox have four games to make up with the White Sox.

The locals already have a game unplayed in Chicago, a doubleheader being booked for next Tuesday. The White Sox make their next and final trip to Boston Aug. 25, 26 and 27. If the weather permits, the teams will play successive twin bills on those dates. The fourth unplayed Hub game will necessarily be shifted to Chicago. The Red Sox make their final invasion of the Windy City in mid-September.

It is indeed unfortunate that Grove's brilliant 1938 record should be marred by injury. In the twilight of his long and colorful career, Lefty was shooting for one of his greatest seasons. He would probably have gone well over the 20-victory level—perhaps reached 25.

Marcum May Stay

Cronin also announced that Johnny Marcum might be left behind on the approaching western adventure. John has not pitched and won a complete game since June 29, when he scored over the Washington Senators at Fenway.

Jack Wilson and Jim Bagby are ready to pitch, and Cronin will probably send the former against the Indians in the opener. Emerson Dickman is scheduled to follow Bagby. Dicky boy has won four games in a row. He has taken the Athletics, Yankees, Tigers and Browns without interruption. The last time out he went nine innings for the first time in the American League, against St. Louis.

The Red Sox managed to get in a batting practice yesterday before the sky opened up again in the early afternoon. All the available pitchers also worked the knots out of their arms. Ben Chapman ran around the outfield three times and told Cronin he would be ready for Cleveland tomorrow.

Local sports are showing tremendous interest in this week-end series. Thirsty for baseball after the long forced layoff, fans are ready to give capacity support to their third-place Red Sox.

The Indians came here last night just one half game behind the leading Yankees in the American League standing, and just 2½ in front of the Red Sox. Rain also interfered with the Cleveland-Yankee series in New York. In fact, only Washington saw a game yesterday in the junior circuit.

Bees

Batting Averages

	G	AB	R	H	RBI	Av
Garms	47	147	20	46	13	.313
Cooney	61	209	23	58	6	.278
Moore	53	179	27	49	19	.274
English	52	161	17	41	21	.255
Riddle	17	51	5	13	2	.255
Cuccinello	77	284	35	72	44	.253
Reis	22	36	5	9	4	.250
Fletcher	73	260	31	63	20	.242
Mueller	58	199	17	48	31	.241
Maggert	32	38	5	9	10	.237
Shoffner	12	34	2	8	1	.235
Di Maggio	77	275	30	62	27	.225
Warstler	75	256	20	55	25	.214
West	61	218	28	46	34	.211
Lanning	17	21	3	4	0	.190
Lopez	13	34	3	6	0	.176
MacFayden	13	35	2	6	1	.171
Turner	18	51	3	8	2	.157
Fette	19	45	2	6	1	.133
Hutchinson	20	24	0	3	0	.125
Errickson	15	14	1	1	0	.071
Walsh	4	8	0	0	0	.000
Kenney	2	0	0	0	0	.000

Pitching Records

	G	In.	H	W	L	P.C.
MacFayden	13	104 1-3	73	6	3	.667
Shoffner	12	83 1-3	84	5	4	.556
Lanning	18	64 1-3	74	3	3	.500
Turner	18	139	140	8	9	.471
Hutchinson	20	67 1-3	80	4	6	.400
Fette	19	133 1-3	123	5	8	.385
Reis	9	34	30	1	3	.250
Errickson	15	145 1-3	37	1	8	.167
Kenney	2	2 1-3	3	0	0	.000

Red Sox

Batting Averages

	Games	A.B.	R	H	R. B. I.	Ave.
Dickman	16	16	7	6	2	.375
Foxx	77	292	73	106	97	.363
Vosmik	73	306	65	101	54	.330
Wilson	18	31	4	10	6	.323
Cramer	78	327	59	108	34	.320
Cronin	72	256	51	80	42	.316
Chapman	68	264	42	79	38	.299
Higgins	77	281	37	83	51	.295
Doerr	72	245	31	72	39	.293
Nonnenkamp	43	79	19	21	8	.266
Desautels	68	205	31	54	25	.263
Ostermueller	16	30	4	7	3	.233
Bagby	22	34	3	7	5	.206
McNair	33	77	7	14	6	.182
Peacock	23	50	4	9	7	.180
Grove	19	50	9	8	8	.160
Marcum	19	36	3	5	3	.132
Berg	5	8	0	1	0	.125
Gaffke	14	9	2	1	1	.111
McKain	19	12	0	0	0	.000
Rogers	10	5	0	0	0	.000
Midkiff	1	1	0	0	0	.000

Pitching Records

	Games	Ings	Hits	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rogers	10	23	23	1	0	1.000
Grove	19	149⅔	160	14	3	.813
Ostern'lr	16	77⅓	89	5	2	.714
Bagby	21	102⅓	115	7	4	.600
Dickman	16	50⅓	60	4	2	.600
Wilson	18	91⅔	81	7	7	.500
Marcum	15	92⅓	113	5	6	.455
McKain	19	43⅓	43	3	3	.400
Midkiff	1	3	6	0	1	.000

Defending A. A. U. Diving Title

Wide World
Marjorie Gestring of California

Hoping to Dethrone This Young Lady in the National Meet at Santa Barbara Are Seven Competitors, Including Mary Hoerger of Miami Beach, Barbara Cook, National Junior Titlist From Indianapolis, and Helen Crienkovich of San Francisco

N. H. Tennis

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 22 (AP)—S. Ellsworth Davenport, of Forest Hills, N. Y., yesterday gained the final round of the White Mountains and New Hampshire State tennis tournament by defeating Anton von Bernuth, of Whitestone, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4. The latter has won two legs on the tourney's challenge cup.

Before rain washed out the other men's semifinal, between Donald Meiklejohn, of Hanover, N. H., and Robert H. Carter, of Miami, several second round matches were completed in the women's division.

Mrs. W. Merrill Hall, New York, won by default from Mrs. E. K. Nash, Boston; Shirley White, Winchester, Mass., defeated Mrs. Harry K. S. Prosser, Wolfboro, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4; Katherine Hibbell, Chocorua, defeated Katherine Scoville, Great Barrington, Mass., 6—0, 6—2; Marion Cannon, Chocorua, defeated Mrs. Carl Jensen, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	50	29	.633
New York	51	33	.607
Chicago	46	37	.554
Cincinnati	44	36	.550
Brooklyn	38	44	.463
Boston	35	41	.461
St. Louis	33	46	.418
Philadelphia	23	54	.299

Results July 21
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 1, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	28	.636
Cleveland	48	28	.632
Boston	46	31	.597
Washington	45	40	.529
Chicago	33	38	.465
Detroit	38	46	.452
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St. Louis	33	54	.299

Results July 21
Washington 4, Detroit 3.
Other games postponed.

Queen of American Chess

By a Staff Photographer
Miss N. May Karff of Boston

Miss Karff Recently Won the Women's Championship of the American Chess Federation at the Hotel Touraine, Boston. She Also Held the Title in 1937.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

The Brooklyn Dodgers, managed by Burleigh Grimes, moved silently into St. Louis today for a series with the Cardinals. The incident attracted little attention. The nation's fans are far more concerned about the meetings in Chicago between the Cubs and Giants, or Boston's series featuring the Red Sox and Cleveland Indians.

A lion's share of the interest naturally belongs where the pennant races are the hottest. But those who make it their daily business to follow the big league routine are today lifting their hats to Grimes and his rather inconspicuous Dodgers. Nearing the end of their most successful western invasion in years, the Brooklynites are amazing even their fondest admirers.

Took Pirates, Reds

Grimes headed into the western section of the National League on July 13, after having beaten the Giants in Brooklyn the previous afternoon and knocked them out of first place. Stopping first at Pittsburgh, the burly men of Burleigh continued their work on the contenders by taking two out of three from the Pirates. Then followed a series in Cincinnati, where the Dodgers swept three straight.

On to Chicago. In the midst of the excitement over the arrival of Gabby Hartnett as manager, and the departure of Charley Grimm, the visiting Brooklyns humbled the Cubs in two out of three engagements.

With a record of eight won and only two lost during the past 10 days, the Grimes associates paced all National League clubs in the contending class. Over that same stretch the Cubs have captured eight out of 11; the Pirates seven out of 12, with one tie; the Giants four out of 12, also with a tie, and the Reds an even break in 10 games.

No Pennant Talk

No false enthusiasm exists in the Dodger camp. There is no talk of a pennant, although such an occurrence is not an impossibility. But when any second division outfit consistently knocks off the contenders, the first division is not far away.

As Grimes met the Cardinals he was seven full games behind the fourth-place Cincinnati team, but hopefully. Such a deficit can be cut down in less than a month—much less. Brooklyn deserves a winner.

The Pirates won another game yesterday by the margin of a single run, to protect their lead. Lee Handley's triple with the bases loaded in the ninth inning upset the Phillies, 5 to 4. The Giants stayed close to the leaders—within 1½ games—by beating the Cardinals behind Carl Hubbell. It was King Carl's eleventh victory.

Hartnett's Debut

Hartnett made a successful debut as Chicago manager by winning the first game of a double-header with the Dodgers, 5 to 2. But the Brooklyn club came back to take the second on Luke Hamlin's two-hit shutout pitching.

Only one American League game was played. The Senators edged the Detroit Tigers, 4 to 3.

The Tigers ran into more misfortune yesterday when big Rudy York was hit by one of Monte Weaver's fast balls. The slugging catcher will be on the sidelines for an indefinite period.

Manager Mickey Cochrane has had more than his share of bad breaks. He lost Schoolboy Rowe. The future of Tommy Bridges remains in doubt. Roxie Lawson is having a poor year. Vernon Kennedy has not won a game since June 22. The Tigers, who slumped from fourth to sixth place in two weeks, will probably never again reach the first division this year.

Frank Shields Loses In Eastern Clay Court

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Another favorite bit the dust yesterday in the Eastern clay-court tennis championships when Frank Shields, of New York and Hollywood, the Nation's eleventh-ranking player, seeded third in the tournament, was eliminated in a third-round match, by Melvin Schwartzman, of New York, 8—10, 6—4, 6—0.

Schwartzman, metropolitan private schools champion, had leads of 6—5, 7—6, and 8—7 in the first set finally captured by Shields. But in the remaining sets, the New York star was too steady for his more experienced opponent, and recorded the first major victory of his career.

With the ousting of Shields, only three of the original nine seeded players remain in the tournament. They are Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., seeded first; Frank Guernsey Jr., of Orlando, Fla., fifth; and Robert Kamrath of Austin, Texas, seventh.

Interzone Final At Longwood C. C.

A tennis treat for local fans comes up next month when the Longwood Cricket Club stages the Davis Cup interzone final which was originally scheduled to be held at the Germantown Cricket Club in Philadelphia. The dates are Aug. 18, 19 and 20. Play in the colorful national doubles starts at Longwood on the following Monday, Aug. 22.

The winners of the North American and European zone finals will meet on the Chestnut Hill grass courts. In North American zone matches Canada meets Japan and Australia plays Mexico. Battling in the European zone semi-finals this week end are Belgium vs. Yugoslavia and France vs. Germany. Yugoslavia has clinched a place in the finals by winning the singles yesterday and the doubles today from Belgium. Germany leads France, 1 to 0, in the opening singles.

U. S. Athletes Win Five Out of Seven Events in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 22 (AP)—Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute's brilliant hurdler, paced the touring United States track and field forces yesterday as the invaders again took five of the seven events on the second day of the international meet.

Wolcott repeated his victory in the 110-meter high hurdles Wednesday by skimming over the timbers in 13.9 yesterday. The time was only .2s. away from the accepted world's record of 13.7s. set by Forest (Spec) Towns at Oslo in 1936. Lidman of Sweden again placed second to the Rice star, his time was 14.4s.

Ben Johnson, the Plymouth (Pa.) flyer, won the 200-meter dash in 20.9s. Howie Borck of Manhattan, the IC4A mile champion, won the 1,000-meter run in 2m. 31s.

Pekuri, of Finland, and Miklos Szabo, of Hungary, finished one-two in the two-mile run, the only flat event not won by a U. S. runner. Pekuri was timed in 9m. 1.8s., and Szabo in 9m. 6s.

Gil Cruter, the Colorado high jumper, scored the only United States victory in the field events with a leap of 6ft. 6¾ in. Pete Zagar of Stanford and the Olympic Club of San Francisco was fifth in the discus throw with a heave of 151 ft. 1 27-64 in. The event was won by Hedvall of Sweden with a toss of 161 ft. 10 9-16in.

A relay team of Johnson, Wolcott, Cruter and Ray Malott of Stanford and the Olympic Club, won the 1,000-yard medley relay in 1m. 56.3s.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,290,000
Previous day 1,811,895
1938 volume to date 143,963,473
1937 volume to date 344,080,462

Leading Stocks Show Some Gain; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Stocks found buying props in today's market after light offerings had unsettled the list in the morning.

Feeble rallies punctuated trading and leading issues managed to close moderately ahead.

Business news, generally, was to the liking of the optimists, but there were skeptics even among the most hopeful traders and these were inclined to restrict commitments to minimums.

The list suffered a mild sinking spell in the morning when the SEC picked out the Associated Gas & Electric Corp. as a fresh utility target.

Aircrafts, rubbers, motors, steels, rails, coppers and specialties were the first to revive after the forenoon dip and initial losses running to a point or so were chipped down or converted into advances of as much. Gold mines such as Dome, McIntyre & Homestake pushed up at the last.

Volume was comparatively small in either direction, with transfers in the neighborhood of 1,290,000 shares.

Bonds Irregular

Bond market prices tended to level off today under a drying up of active bidding for secondary railroad liens, star performers of the strong market in recent weeks.

Toward the final hour there was a mixture of minor gains and losses, with a few wider movers in either direction. On the upside were Illinois Central 4¾s, Allied Stores 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 5s and convertible 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s.

Illinois Central 3½s dropped 8 points on a single sale. Other losers, mostly of fractions, included Loew's 3½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Texas Corp. 3½s, and Central Pacific 5s.

U. S. Governments clung to a narrow range with gains of 2-32 of a point offset by losses of as much as 4-32.

In the foreign list Japanese bonds were mostly lower.

Setbacks Cancel Early Wheat Gains

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Wheat rose 1¼ cents a bushel in Chicago today; but subsequent reactions wiped out much of the gain.

Late advices indicating lessened danger of a clash between Russian and Japanese armed forces were largely responsible for setbacks from price advances. Month-end liquidating sales of July delivery of wheat served also as a weight on values.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Price movements were irregular in the stock market although fluctuations were generally narrow. Railroad shares suffered heavy setbacks early in the session, but some recoveries were made later. Weakness in these issues were caused by unfavorable earnings and the omission and reduction in some dividend rates. Transatlantic securities held steady with net gains of fractions to a point. Lack of supporting orders gave industrials a downward trend and other sections were mixed. British funds closed easier while German bonds steadied.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a steady tone and government bonds were in better demand. Rentes gained 10 to 80 centimes and Bank of France issue was up 75 francs. Suez Canal moved 500 francs higher and Royal Dutch about 25. The industrial group was firm.

Liverpool: Wheat futures advanced sharply and finished with net gains of ⅝d to 2⅜d. Influencing factors were, July covering, scarcity of spot supplies and a better demand from the United Kingdom.

Cotton futures moved up 2 to 4 points on reports of possible weevil damage in the United States and speculative buying.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Extra				
Farm Bk of the State of Del	$2	—	July 12	June 20
Reduced				
Can Fibks-MCo Ltd	$1		Aug 15	July 30
Patrol Co of Calif	25c		July 28	July 18
Plainfield TrCo(NJ)	50c		Aug. 1	July 20
Irregular				
Nipissing M Ltd	15c		Aug. 22	Aug. 1
Smith Agr Chem Co	$1		Aug. 1	July 21
Interim				
South Rwy (Engld)	1%			
Stock				
Stouffer Cp Cl B*	$1.50		July 27	July 20
Liquidating				
Gn Equity Cp, ClA	$8.55			1938
Regular				
Am Re-insurance	40c	Q	Aug. 15	July 29
Belding Hemingway Co	12½c	—	Aug. 31	Aug. 3
Biddeld&Saco W Co	$1		July 20	July 10
Carolina Insur Co	65c	S	Aug. 1	July 21
Castle (AM) & Co	25c		Aug. 16	Aug. 1
Caterpillar Trac Co	50c		Aug. 25	Aug. 1
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Chain Belt Co	20c		Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Cmwlth Int Cp, Ltd	4c	Q	Aug. 15	July 15
Conn Lt & Pow Co	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do $1.90 pf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Cont Am Life Ins Co (Wilm, Del)	37½c	Q	July 27	July 19
Cosmos Imp Mills Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Diem & Wing Paper Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Freeport Sulphur Co	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
General Mills Crp	25c	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Gurd (Chas.) & Co pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Hilton (G.) Bring Co	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Int Harvester pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 5
Kings County Trst Co	$30	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Lansing Co	25c	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 10
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins	87½c		Aug. 5	July 28
Meir & Frank Inc	15c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Nat Pow&Light	15c		Sep. 1	Aug. 1
Pharis Tire& Rub Co	15c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 5
Philadelphia Corp	25c	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co	10c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Shavingun Wat&P	20c	Q	Aug. 15	July 28
Sealed Oil of Del	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Signode, Bill Strapping Co pf	62½c	Q	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Smith Agricultur Chm Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Do 7% pf	25c	Q	July 27	July 20
Stanley Wks	50c	Q	Aug. 1	June 30
Stein (A) & Co	$5	R	Aug. 1	July 19
Tenn Elec Pow Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Thompson (J R) Co	35c	Q	Aug. 1	July 22

*Payable in Class A stock.

Lehigh Portland Cement

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Lehigh Portland Cement Co. reported for 12 months ended June 30, 1938, net profit of $821,505 after Federal income taxes, depreciation, depletion, obsolescence, etc., equal after preferred dividends to 39 cents a share of common stock. This compared with net profit for 12 months ended June 30, 1937 of $1,916,436, or $2.06 a common share.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	50	49½	50	+ ½
119¾	118¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	
53	38	Acme Stl (1)	2	40½	40	40	−1½
12¾	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	12½	12½	12½	− ½
21¼	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21½	21½	21½	
23½	16¾	Addressog (2.40)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 20
65½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	64⅞	63⅞	64¾	+1⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅜	8¼	Alaska Juneau (.80a)	78	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	12½	12½	12½	− ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	35	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	12	12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	18	14⅜	14¾	Jul 21
21¾	11½	Allegheny Steel	5	19½	19	19½	+ ½
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	9	9	9	
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	179	179	179	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 20
14⅝	8¾	Allied Mills (⅝e)	34	14⅜	13⅜	14½	+1¼
12	4½	Allied Strs	90	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
67⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	12	67	67	67	− ¼
53½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	38	53¾	51¾	53¼	
18¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ¼
6⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	10	3½	2⅞	3⅛	Jul 21
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	11	78¾	75¼	78¼	+ ¼
77	49	Am Ar ChDel (2¼e)	1	77	77	77	+ ½
23¼	10	Am Bk Note (.80e)	14	22¼	21¾	21¾	− ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅛e)	7	40¼	39½	39½	Jul 21
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	*8	99½	98¾	99⅜	+ ⅛
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	164¾	166	+ ⅛
28⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	27	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
50	27	Am Car&P pf(2½e)	11	50¾	48½	50⅜	+1⅞
20¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	60	21¾	20½	21	+ ⅛
104¼	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
113½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	114	114	114	+ ½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	7	9⅝	9¼	9¼	Jul 21
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcô	21	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	11	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	65	5¼	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	− ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	19½	18	19⅛	− ⅜
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	10	24	22½	22½	Jul 21
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 3 pf	4	11½	11¼	11½	− ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 21
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	5	27	26½	26¾	Jul 19
42¼	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
2¼	1½	Am Ice	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	19½	19⅜	19½	Jul 21
8¾	4⅛	Am International	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
24¾	12¾	Am Locomotive	29	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	− ¼
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	1	73	73	73	+1
17	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	6	17⅛	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	14	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	20	37	35¾	36½	+ ⅛
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	17	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	− ⅛
41¾	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
37⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1¾k)	2	35⅜	35	35	− ¼
17	9	Am Rad & St S	122	16¾	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	26	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	− ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	− ⅜
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	4	19¼	19	19	Jul 21
15⅞	7¼	Am Ser Seating	59	11½	11	11⅜	− ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	34	51⅜	50⅜	50¾	+ ¾
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	128½	128½	128½	
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	55	55	55	+ ¼
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	22	31¼	30	31	
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 21
13¾	12	Am Stove	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	2	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jul 20
20¼	12¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19	19	19	− ⅜
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	140½	140½	140½	+ ⅜
80	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	81¼	81	81¼	+1¼
83¼	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	84¾	84	84¾	+1½
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	140¾	139½	139½	−1¾
7⅞	3⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	7½	7½	7½	
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	25	12¼	11¾	11⅞	− ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jul 19
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	7	6⅞	6⅞	
43	23¾	Am Wool pf	3	40	39¼	39½	
9¼	4⅞	Am Zinc L & S	23	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	Jul 19
50	29	Anaconda	191	37	35⅝	36⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¾	Anaconda W & C	1	48	48	48	+3
19	10	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	36	19⅝	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
4½	2	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Jul 21
30¾	20	A P W Paper	1	33¾	33¼	33¼	Jul 20
100½	82	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	30	30	30	
7	3⅞	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	98	Jul 13
72	28¼	Arm Ill	15	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	2	56	56	56	Jul 20
46½	24¼	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
11	5½	Armstrong Cork	4	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ¾
7¾	2½	Arnold Const (½e)	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Artloom Corp	2	6	6	6	
7½	52	Assd Dry Goods	12	11⅜	11	11⅛	− ⅛
70	56	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
35	27	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	70	70	70	Jul 18
42	22¼	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
72	40	Atch T & S F	63	41	39½	39¾	
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	19	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅞
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	7	7	7	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	12½	12¼	12¼	Jul 21
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	25	26⅜	26½	26½	− ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	107	107	107	Jul 21
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	15	8¾	8½	8¾	
45	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 21
54¾	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	53	53	53	Jul 21
6½	½	Atlas Tack	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 20
3⅝	2	Auburn Auto	3	4¾	4½	4½	− ⅛
4¾	2½	Aust Nichols	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 18
		Aviat'n Corp(.18⅛e)	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
11⅝	5	Bald Loco ct	50	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	37	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	12⅜	11¾	11¾	− ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	36	36	36	Jul 21
22⅜	12⅞	Barber Asphalt	11	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	− ⅛
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	7	13⅜	12½	13	Jul 21
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	26	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.56⅓e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
18	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	4	18⅛	18¾	18	+ ⅛
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27e)	4	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
18⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	22	18⅝	18	18⅛	− ⅛
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
50	26¾	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	49	48	48	Jul 21
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	80	62	60⅜	60⅜	− ½
116¾	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	1	16	16	16	
98⅝	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	2	98½	98½	98½	+1
28¼	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	27¼	26½	26½	Jul 21
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	1	19½	19½	19½	
17⅜	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	37	18	17⅛	18	+1
35½	20¼	Boeing-Airplane	153	31	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	4	27¾	27½	27½	+ ½
14¼	9	Bond Strs	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	9	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	16½	Borg-Warner	25	32	30⅝	32	+ ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅜
22½	14	Bower Rol Bear	1	22	22	22	− ⅛
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	27	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅜
30⅝	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	43	30¾	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅜
36	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	2	36	35	35	− ⅛
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	5	38	37½	38	+ ½
2¾	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅛	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trp pf	1	9½	9½	9½	− ½
13⅜	9⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	11½	11¼	11½	
37	16⅝	Bklyn-M Tr pf		34¼	34¼	34¼	Jul 21
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	35¼	35⅛	35¼	Jul 21
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
12¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	9	12⅝	12	12¼	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	48	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	− ⅛
3	⅞	Budd Wheel	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
22⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
38¾	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	16	38⅛	37⅛	37⅜	− ⅛
13	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	12	12	12	
21¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	10	21⅛	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	10	10	10	Jul 20
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	− ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	24	23¾	23¾	Jul 21
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	4	3⅞	4	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	13	21	20½	20½	+ ⅛
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	3	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
39½	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	16	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	16	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
18¼	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	59	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	83	7⅞	7½	7¾	
41⅝	1	Cannon Mills(1⅛e)	6	41	40	41	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	5	4½	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 21
102¾	62½	Case (J I) Co	13	103⅛	101	102	+1
56¾	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	6	56	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
22¾	9	Celanese Corp	12	22⅛	21⅜	22	
94	83	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	87	85⅝	87	Jul 20
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	32	25⅛	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	23	23	23	− ¼
4½	3	Cent Foundry	31	4½	4	4¼	+ ⅛
13	7	Cent R R N J	3	13	12½	13	Jul 21
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 21
6¼	3¼	Centurfr Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
48	26⅛	Cerro de Pas (3e)	8	47½	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	65	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	2	29½	28½	28½	Jul 21
13⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	13⅛	12	12¼	+ ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	32	34⅞	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	3	44	43⅝	44	+1
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill					Jul 19
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	12	3½	3½	3½	Jul 21
1¼	⅝	Chi & N West	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¾	1	Chi & N West pf	17	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
9¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	22	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
15⅞	6¼	Chi Mail Order		15½	13¾	15½	
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	15	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	40½	40½	40½	− ⅛
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	13	1	1	1	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	23	2¼	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	38	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 21
17½	12	Chickasha Cot(½e)	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	Childs Co	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
73	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (1½e)	193	73½	70¼	71⅞	+ ⅝
13⅛	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	
6½	3	City Stores	1	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	10	26½	26½	26½	Jul 21
26½	18¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	3	25¾	25½	25¾	Jul 21
35⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	3	42½	42½	42½	
24	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	61	25¾	23½	24¾	+1⅛
141	105½	Coca-Cola (3e)	19	141	139	140	Jul 21
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58	58	58	Jul 19
12	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	93	12½	11½	12⅜	+ ⅛
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	3	95½	95¼	95¼	Jul 21
30½	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¾
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	6	20½	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
23¾	17	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	4	22	21	21	Jul 20
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	60	8¼	8	8	− ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
16½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½e%f)	7	15¾	14½	14¾	
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Jul 19
95	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	95¼	94	94	−1
46½	23	Comi Credit (4)	23	46½	45½	46½	+1
87¾	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	+2½
37¼	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	23	51¼	50	51¼	+1⅝
105	90	Comi I T ev pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	6	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	19	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
45	25	Com'with & So pf (2¼k)	2	43	43	43	− ½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	32	27¼	26¾	27	
8	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	8	7⅞	8	Jul 20
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	26	26⅛	25¾	26	− ⅜
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	37	17⅛	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	9⅛	9¼	9½	− ⅛
30¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	47	29½	29½	29¾	
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	98¾	98	98¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Calls on Mexico for Action in Paying for Seized Lands

Business and Industry

Impound Records Of TVA; Minutes Found 'Changed'

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 22 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal awaited the call of Congressional Investigators of the Tennessee Valley Authority here today following charges that he had ordered removal of certain statements from TVA board minutes.

The committee impounded the minutes last night, and arranged to hear Mr. Lilienthal after Charles Hoffman, assistant secretary of the TVA board completes his testimony.

Mr. Hoffman said yesterday he had deleted statements from the records on orders from Mr. Lilienthal, present director of the TVA.

Sandwiched in with his charges was an assertion that a high TVA official denied him the right of "free speech" in talking with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, deposed chairman of the TVA.

Dr. Morgan concluded four days of testimony yesterday, most of it directed against his former associates, Mr. Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan, present TVA chairman.

Mr. Hoffman said board minutes were changed many times—"mostly by Mr. Lilienthal" and that he made deletions on orders from the director.

One of them, he said, concerned a statement that Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, had agreed in negotiations with Mr. Lilienthal to the transfer of certain electric properties in the valley from private to public ownership.

Lilienthal Answers

Another, he asserted, was in connection with a request by Mr. Lilienthal that Secretary of Interior Ickes speed PWA loans to Sheffield and Tuscumbia, Ala., for construction of municipally owned plants for distribution of TVA power.

Within a few minutes after Mr. Hoffman's statement, Mr. Lilienthal released a letter in which he gave his explanation of the deleted minutes.

The Willkie statement was deleted, he said, because the secretary made an inaccurate summarization of his statement regarding the negotiations.

Regarding the omission of the item dealing with PWA loans he said that although Dr. Morgan charged the omission gave the TVA an "unfair advantage" in a recent 18-company power suit at Chattanooga, "the record shows conclusively this omission could have no effect on the litigation. . . .

Mr. Hoffman was called to testify on whether there had been any "presure" from TVA officials to prevent him talking with Dr. Morgan.

A committee ruling that all TVA records and personnel be "cleared" through Committee Counsel Francis Biddle and TVA officials was changed yesterday to give Dr. Morgan and other witnesses, designated by committee chairman Vic Donahey (D—Ohio), free access to TVA personnel. No reports need be made either to counsel or TVA.

Legal Opinions to Suit

Mr. Hoffman testified that James Lawrence Fly, general TVA counsel, told him he could have no contact with Dr. Morgan "and when I say no contact, I mean no contact."

The witness said he protested it was his right as a "citizen and taxpayer" to see and talk to Dr. Morgan if he wished.

Mr. Fly replied, he said, that "If you feel there is adequate grounds for making any exception to the rule in your case, you have my authority to take it up with the board."

Concluding his opening testimony, Dr. Morgan fired one parting shot charging that "TVA legal opinions were made to fit the desires of the directors," Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan.

"That was one of the corrupting features of the TVA," he asserted. "Anything the directors wanted was legal and anything they didn't want was illegal."

This was not applicable to his own actions, he said, "because I wasn't in the confidence of the chief TVA counsel." His reference was to James Lawrence Fly, general TVA counsel.

Copper Price Rises To 9⅞ Cents Pound

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of domestic copper was raised by a leading producer ⅛ of a cent a pound today to 9⅞ cents. This marks the third boost in the metal so far this month, it having been advanced from 9¼ cents on July 1 to 9½, and to 9¾ cents on July 5.

The successively higher quotations have resulted from sharply increased domestic purchases, trade sources said, as well as higher foreign prices.

Massachusetts Bonding AND Insurance Company

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 5, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 28, 1938.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

July 21, 1938.

Aids U. S. Bureau

Wide World

Willard Long Thorp

Mr. Thorp Has Accepted the Task of Directing the Investigations Which the Department of Commerce Will Conduct as Part of the Administration's Current Study of the National Economy. Commerce and Five Other Government Departments Will Report Their Findings to the So-Called Monopoly Committee. Mr. Thorp Will Not Become Connected With the Government on a Full-Time Basis, but Will Obtain a Leave of Absence as Director of Economic Research for Dun & Bradstreet for the Necessary Period

Toledo Edison Co. Files $36,500,000 Issue With the SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Toledo Edison Company, Ohio, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $36,500,000 of bonds.

The statement covered $30,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent series, due July 1, 1968, and $6,500,000 of 4 per cent sinking fund debentures, due July 1, 1948.

The company said net proceeds would be applied as follows: $28,396,605 plus $478,394 cash held by the trustee to redeem on Oct. 17, 1938, at 105 per cent $27,500,000 of the company's first mortgage gold bonds, 5 per cent series, due in 1962, $6,522,500 to pay $5,000,000 of 4 per cent secured notes and $1,500,000 of unsecured short-tern notes payable to the Chase National Bank of New York, plus a repayment premium of $22,500. $1,050,000 will be applied to payment of the company's demand notes payable to the Toledo Light & Power Company.

The company said all the payments are exclusive of accrued interest.

The balance of the proceeds will be used to pay interest on the securities to be redeemed, estimated at $235,000. Anything left over will be added to working capital.

The First Boston Corporation will head the underwriting group. In an amendment to the registration statement, the company will disclose the price at which the securities will be offered to the public, other underwriters, and underwriting discounts and commissions.

$50,000,000 Loan By Firestone Tire Likely This Fall

NEW YORK (AP)—The financial district has learned that the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company will publicly borrow around $50,000,000 in the late summer or early fall. Negotiations between the company and investment bankers are now in progress, but the issue is not expected to be ready for registration with the securities and exchange commission for several weeks.

Most of the $50,000,000, it was said, will be "new money" financing. Part of the proceeds, the "Street" heard, will be applied against the company's bank loans—approximately $27,500,000—while the rest may be used to wipe out the funded debt of subsidiaries, amounting to $13,300,000.

The parent company now has no funded debt.

Treasury Gets More Gold, Less Silver

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury increased its gold and reduced its silver purchases in the second quarter of this year.

Gold purchases in the quarter ended June 30 amounted to $168,550,000, including $40,420,000 of newly mined domestic gold; $124,590,000 of foreign gold and $3,540,000 of miscellaneous metal. In the first quarter purchases totaled only $34,390,000.

Second quarter silver purchases were 88,102,800 ounces, including 15,480,800 of newly mined domestic silver; 72,620,500 ounces of foreign silver and 1,500 ounces of old domestic silver. In the first quarter, when purchases of foreign silver were higher, acquisitions totaled 113,153,200 ounces.

Boston Fund Inc.

Massachusetts Investors Trust

A prospectus with respect to shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group, will be furnished on request.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

General Distributors

85 Devonshire Street, Boston

Downward Trend In Latin American Credit Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Foreign credits and collections are still affected by exchange difficulties, and they are further influenced by American exports continuing at a high level while imports decline, according to the thirty ninth quarterly survey of credit and collection conditions in 21 Latin-American markets, by the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men.

"The present survey reveals that the downward trend in Latin-American credit and collection conditions, which began in the third quarter of 1937, is still evident, "Kenneth H. Campbell, Bureau Manager, declared in releasing the survey figures. The survey is based on reports to the Bureau from American firms engaged in exporting all types of manufactured products.

Venezuelan Position Good

Venezuela apparently is the market which has felt this downward movement the least. Credit conditions in that country, according to the present survey covering the second quarter of the year, are reported as good, and collection conditions are prompt in this particular market.

The most substantial declines in regard to credit conditions in the second quarter of 1938, as revealed by this survey, have taken place in such markets as Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Salvador, Ecuador, Cuba, Guatemala and Paraguay.

Seventeen of the 21 countries surveyed are listed as prompt or fairly prompt as regards collections, but nevertheless, a generally downward trend in the collection index is noted by the Bureau.

Sharp declines in collections from buyers in Ecuador, Paraguay and Bolivia have occurred. It is felt that the recently instituted import control in Ecuador is probably responsible for the drop in collections from that country. Recent political disturbances in Bolivia and Paraguay are considered largely responsible for the downward movement in those countries.

Some Improvement

Comparing credit conditions in the present survey with those reported at the end of 1937, the Bureau notes that improvement has developed, during that half year period, in Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Haiti. No change is indicated in Puerto Rico, but a downward movement is indicated in Argentina, Panama, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Nicaragua.

In collections, comparing the present survey with the last quarter of 1937, the Bureau notes better collections over the half year period in six markets—Peru, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Dominican Republic and Colombia—and a decline in 15 markets—Argentina, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Chile, Cuba, Brazil, Salvador, Haiti, Ecuador, Paraguay, Honduras, Bolivia, Uruguay and Nicaragua.

The Bureau points out that collections have been relatively prompt in some markets even though credit conditions are not considered satisfactory. The general decline in credit and collection conditions in these Latin-American markets is partly influenced by the drop in prices of raw materials and agricultural products produced by these countries.

Harrison Says Wage Rate Data Misleads

CHICAGO (AP)—George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, has termed "misleading" statements contained in a pamphlet presented by the Carriers' Joint Conference Committee, showing railroad wage rates in 1938 to be the highest in history.

Mr. Harrison said his group would not consider the contents of the pamphlet in discussion of the 15 per cent wage reductions sought by the railroad executives.

Figures regarding hourly and weekly rates of pay, Mr. Harrison said, gave a "false impression as to the actual earnings of the various classes of railroad employees. This impression would be that railroad employees earn a much higher average of wages than they actually do."

The conference was adjourned until July 25, when the 18 brotherhoods will submit their arguments. The executives, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which is holding separate discussions, were scheduled to meet July 22.

Gasoline Stocks Reveal Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Another big decline in gasoline stocks was accompanied by a moderate upturn in crude oil production, the American Petroleum Institute stated.

The crude flow rose 46,850 barrels daily during the week ended July 16 to 3,343,100 barrels. Texas accounted for most of the gain, although other states also reported increases.

Finished and unfinished gasoline inventories dropped 1,172,000 barrels during the period to 78,721,000 barrels as consumption outstripped runs-to-stills.

This processing operation was lifted from 75 to 78 per cent of potential capacity, or from 3,095,000 barrels to 3,195,000 barrels daily.

Cracked gasoline output was unchanged at 755,000 barrels daily. Imports of crude and refined oils dipped 89,000 barrels to 1,148,000 barrels for the week.

Dutch Rayon Output Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch rayon industry of Breda will reduce production to one-half the 1937 figure owing to the sharp decline in exports and the unfavorable situation in the domestic market. Foreign subsidiaries also will restrict output.

Hull Demands Arbitration Of Land Seizures by Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States, declaring Mexico's uncompensated seizure of American farm properties to be unlawful "confiscation," has proposed that the two governments submit the question to arbitration.

Secretary of State Hull handed the Mexican Ambassador, Francisco Castillo Najera, a note which stressed this country's demand for adequate and prompt compensation for agrarian properties and avoided any reference to the American oil properties seized by Mexico.

The note's failure to mention the oil claims recalled the policy outlined several months ago by persons close to President Roosevelt.

They said last April that the Administration would insist upon full and fair indemnification of persons who had invested meager savings in small ranches and farms which subsequently were taken over by the Mexican Government. But they indicated that the Administration considered the oil properties to be over-valued by their owners, and that it would try to collect for them only damages equivalent to actual investment, less depreciation.

1,000,000 Acres Seized

It is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 acres of American-owned land have been taken by Mexico in recent years.

Manifestly apprehensive that Mexico's policy of arbitrary expropriation of properties might spread to other Latin American countries where American investments are heavy, the United States invoked the Inter-American Arbitration Treaty signed here Jan. 5, 1929.

This Government proposed "that there be submitted to arbitration the question whether there has been compliance by the Government of Mexico with the rule of compensation as prescribed by international law in the case of the American citizens whose farm and agrarian properties in Mexico have been expropriated by the Mexican Government since Aug. 30, 1927, and if not, the amount of, and terms under which, compensation should be made by the Government of Mexico."

An inter-American decision in favor of the United States would automatically place the other Latin-American nations on record as opposing expropriation of foreign properties without full, immediate compensation.

Secretary Hull, in his note to Ambassador Najera, again admitted the right of Mexico to expropriate property "in furtherance of public purposes" provided there was "prompt payment of just compensation to the owner in accordance with the universally recognized rules of law and equity."

Replying to the Mexican explanation that it was "carrying forward a program for the social betterment of the masses of its people," Mr. Hull said that the real issue was not this, but whether American properties could be taken without compensation.

He said the United States itself has been "very actively pursuing a program of social betterment" and under it "has expropriated from foreigners as well as its own citizens properties of various kinds, such as submarginal and eroded lands to be cleared for housing projects, land for power dams, lands containing resources to be preserved for Government use." But—

"In every case the Government of the United States has scrupulously observed the universally recognized principle of compensation and has reimbursed promptly and in cash the owners of the properties that have been expropriated."

Secretary Hull said he could not conceive that insistence on the right of compensation would impair the "warm friendship" between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

He reminded the Mexican Government that the two countries have "pursued a constantly expanding program of financial, economic and moral co-operation," and that the United States desired to continue it.

But he said the United States was "justified, in accordance with recognized international law, in striving to prevent unfair or oppressive treatment of our own people in other countries."

"The surest way of breaking up the good neighbor policy," Mr. Hull said, "would be to allow the impression that it permits the disregard of the just rights of the nationals of one country owning property in another country.

Cannot Disregard Law

"We cannot admit that a foreign government may take the property of American Nationals in disregard of the rule of compensation under international law. Nor can we admit that any government unilaterally and through its municipal legislation can, as in this instant case, nullify this universally accepted principle of international law, based as it is on reason, equity and justice."

Secretary Hull said $10,132,388 was the value placed by their owners on medium-sized American-owned farm properties seized since 1927. This did not include large land grants.

He disclosed that Mexico had offered to pay a small monthly sum toward payment for these properties, but "has not contemplated covering entirely, during the present presidential term, the amount of the properties expropriated."

Consequently, he said, American owners are left not only without present payment but without assurance that payment will be made within any foreseeable time.

Mr. Hull concluded that:

"The whole structure of friendly intercourse, of international trade and commerce, and many other vital and mutually desirable relations between nations indispensable to their progress rest upon the single and hitherto solid foundation of respect on the part of governments and of peoples for each other's rights under international justice."

Rock Island Road Bondholders Offer Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of bondholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad has offered evidence to the Interstate Commerce Commission in support of their proposal for reorganization procedure which would wipe out present stock holdings in the company.

The plan was submitted by the protective committee for the first and refunding and mortgage four per cent and the secured 4½ per cent bonds. It proposes to reduce the funded debt from $331,374,432 to $182,951,771 and interest charges from $89,185,942 to $1,598,547 for the first five years after reorganization and to $2,874,580 thereafter.

J. D. Farington, chief operating officer of the Rock Island, testified he believed the railroad could operate under the arrangement.

It is conservative, he said, and provides enough for maintenance expenditures to enable the Rock Island to "keep up with its competitors."

The committee submitting the proposal represents insurance company bondholders. In recommending elimination of present stockholders from treatment in the reorganized company, the committee followed a procedure by institutional bondholders in the Chicago & North Western reorganization.

The plan calls for total capitalization of about $381,000,000.

It also calls for a $22,772,650 rehabilitation program for the line. The committee said it had come to the conclusion that Rock Island stock has no actual value, and that no provision could be made for present stockkholders with injury to the interests of the creditors.

The proposal is the second to be filed with the I. C. C. The railroad's management offered its ideas July 15, 1936.

Road May Ask Extension Of $15,000,000 Note Issue

CLEVELAND (AP)—Nickel Plate Railroad, important 1,705-mile link in the Chesapeake & Ohio system, next week will ask holders for a three-year extension of its $15,000,000 issue of 6 per cent unsecured notes, due Oct. 1, railroad circles declare.

In 1932 and 1935 C. & O. bought up dissenters' notes totaling $3,583,750 but it is believed unwilling to spend much more to gain another extension for its "little sister." If the line defaulted it might be forced into reorganization.

Directors of both roads are expected to take formal action to be announced when plans are ready for submission to the holders.

Nickel Plate was $1,662,184 in the red in the first five months this year, compared with $1,140,099 surplus the same period of 1937.

FTC Accuses Glass Firms of Upholding Monopolistic Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has accused four glass companies and two organizations of union glaziers of conspiring to maintain "monopolistic" prices, policies and sales methods in the St. Louis trade area.

One of the things the glass companies had done, the commission charged, was to increase or "load" a bid on a contract for a Public Works Administration project by about $14,000. They allegedly used this amount, the commission said, to purchase jointly the assets of a competitor.

The respondents named in the commission's complaint are:

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and Frank Clarke, manager of its St. Louis branch; the Nurre Companies, Inc., Bloomington, Ind., and its St. Louis branch manager, Belmont W. Beinke; Burroughs Glass Company, St. Louis, and Herbert H. Piou, Vice-President; Hadley-Dean Glass Company, St. Louis, and Leo Hadley, Jr., manager; District Council No. 2, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and its Secretary, Lawrence M. Raftery, and Glaziers Local Union No. 513, of the same brotherhood, and its business agents, James F. Egan and Edward W. Hill.

Also named as a respondent is E. V. Hanser, who, the commission charged, was employed by the four glass distributing companies to provide a central agency for the formation and enforcement of policies.

The complaint alleged that the glass companies apportioned among themselves the selling of glass and the glazing contracting business, fixed prices and compelled competitors to buy from the respondents at prices above those quoted by manufacturers.

Use of Lake Iron Ore Lowest Since May, 1933

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore during June was 1,471,660 tons, the lowest since May, 1933, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. May, 1933, consumption was 1,265,000 tons.

The number of furnaces in blast June 30 was 54 out of 187, an all-time low. This was a decrease of six during the month and compared with 145 out of 189 operating one year ago.

Ore consumed during May was 1,711,146 tons, consumption in June a year ago was 4,639,733 tons.

The current pickup in steel operations is expected to be reflected in the July report.

Ore on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks June 30 continued at a record high for this season at 34,329,223 tons, an increase over the previous month and the first gain since October last year.

Morgan Partners Sell Substantial Blocks of Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Securities Commission compilation showed that two partners of J. P. Morgan & Company sold sizable blocks of industrial stocks in May.

The transactions were included in reports to the SEC of purchases and sales by officers, directors and principal stockholders of leading business companies.

Sales by George Whitney, a Morgan partner, included 600 shares of Consolidated Edison Company of New York common, 100 shares of Continental Oil Company common, 350 common shares of Kennecott Copper Corporation and 1,000 and 250 shares of General Motors Corporation common and $5 cumulative preferred, respectively.

Francis D. Bartow, also a Morgan partner, sold 1,500 shares of Johns Manville Corporation common.

Owen D. Young sold 1,000 shares of $7 second cumulative preferred stock of American & Foreign Power Company and bought 431 shares of $7 cumulative preferred. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland banker, sold 100 shares of Alleghany Corporation 5½ per cent cumulative preferred and 250 shares of Alleghany convertible prior preferred.

An amended report for April, 1938, showed that Floyd B. Odlum, New York investment company official magnate, sold 5,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock of Atlas Corporation.

Charles G. Munn, of Jackson, Mich., gave away 11,465 common shares of Reynolds Spring Co.

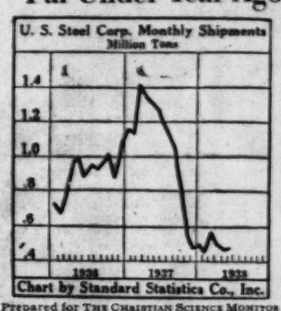
Marcellus L. Joslyn, of Chicago, sold 1,838 common shares of Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Company.

Edward Foss Wilson, Chicago, bought $40,000 of 3¾ per cent debentures of Wilson & Company, Inc., in January, 1938.

Pere Marquette Deficit Up

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway announced a June deficit of $426,487 compared with $128,829 profit in June, 1937. The road lost $2,213,008 the first six months, compared with $1,091,785 profit the same period of 1937.

Steel's Shipments Far Under Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Big Steel's" June shipments were 3 per cent over those of May, but the total for the first half year was substantially lower than a year ago. Operations have picked up somewhat since the July 4 holiday week, but are still well below profitable levels.

President Approves $43,458,000 Housing Loans for 13 Cities

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved housing loan contracts totaling $43,458,000 for 13 cities.

The contracts follow: St. Petersburg, Fla., $959,000; Tampa, Fla., $1,524,000; Peoria, Ill., $2,559,000; Louisville, Ky., $4,185,000; Detroit, Mich., $2,307,000; Omaha, Neb., $2,243,000; Dayton, Ohio, $2,624,000; Toledo, Ohio, $1,644,000; Philadelphia, $15,118,000; Knoxville, Tenn., $2,504,000; San Antonio, Texas, $3,588,000; Fort Worth, Texas, $2,028,000; Charleston, W. Va., $2,175,000.

The loans are advanced by the United States Housing Authority. They are not to exceed 90 per cent of the actual cost of slum clearance and low-rent housing construction and are made for 60 years at 3¼ per cent interest.

They will make possible the construction of 9,650 family dwelling units for 38,500 slum dwellers, the housing authority said.

North Continues Attack on South's Call for Rate Cut

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on a petition to lower South-to-North railroad freight rates drew near a close here today after nearly two weeks of testimony.

Testimony that Vermont stone production was in jeopardy from Southern competition was in the hearing record as Northern civic and industrial leaders summed up their defense against a Southern petition for lower rates on northbound goods.

T. Tracy Lawson, executive manager of the Barre (Vt.) Granite Association, declared "Vermont granite is being outsold in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut by Georgia stone.

W. N. Fay, traffic manager of the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor, said his firm had been consistenly outbid by Southern rivals for Northern contracts.

He said one large mail order house in its catalogue asked f. o. b. "producing point prices" for Vermont memorial markers that were twice as high as prices asked for Southern stone products of identical design.

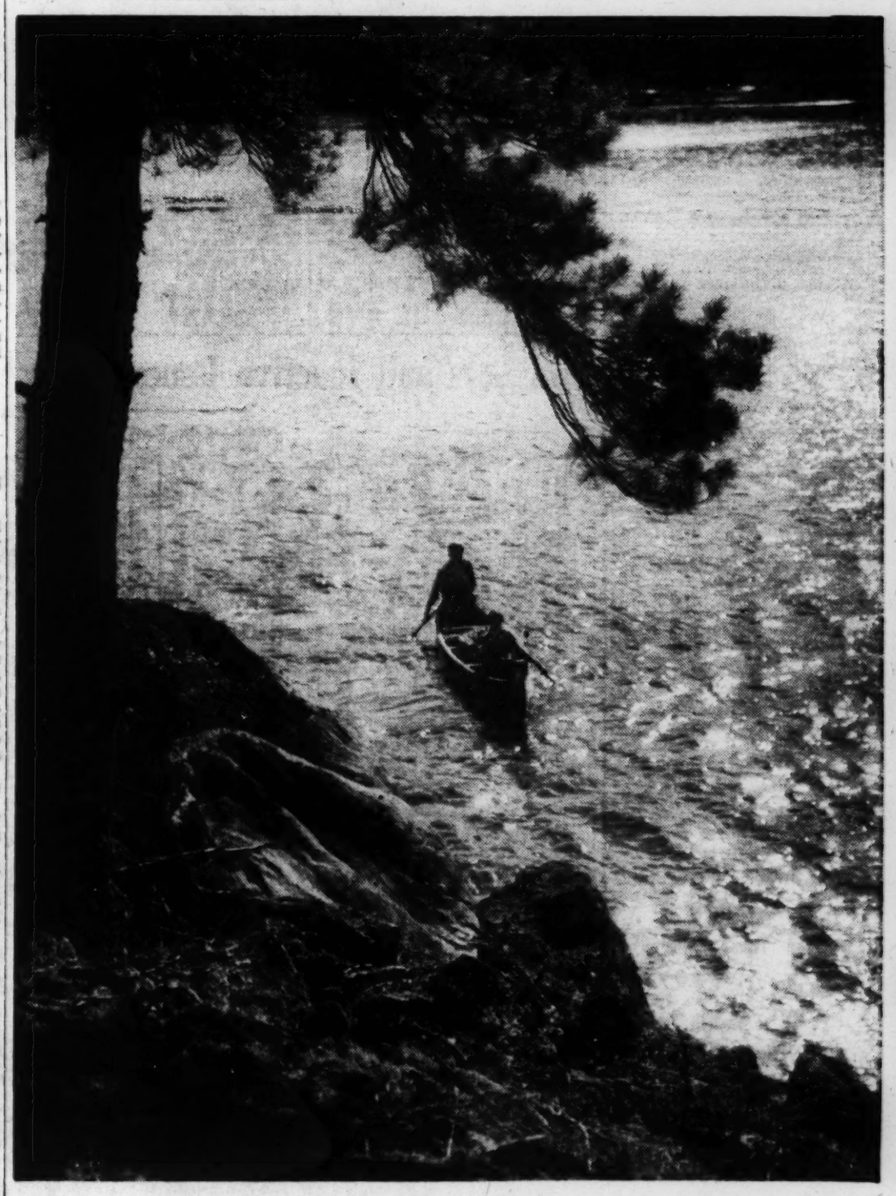
"We are even losing our salesmen to Southern firms," he commented. "They work on a commission basis and apparently prefer to work for the firms that get the business."

Simliar testimony concerning other New England products was given by Robert F. Garen, traffic manager of the U. S. Envelope Company of Springfield, Mass., and M. R. Creesy, Treasurer of the Cutter Manufacturing Company of Cambridge, Mass.

Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey added his protest against a revision of the rates to those of five other Northern Governors who have appeared at the hearing.

Unable to appear in person, Governor Moore declared in a statement:

"We will vigorously combat and leave no stone unturned to prevent an unwarranted revision of freight rates which will further permit goods or low-cost production to enter our markets and close our factory doors."



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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. Y. Curb Weighs Plans for Third Class Membership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the committees studying New York Curb Exchange reorganization is considering the creation of a third class membership.

It is believed by proponents of the scheme that it would yield $400,000 annual revenue for the curb, double business originating outside the circle of regular members and educate the investing public of the country to the advantages of trading on an organized exchange.

At the present time there are on the curb 550 regular and 370 associate members. The former obtain their seats in the open market. One sold for $13,000 Tuesday, an advance of $3,000 from the previous transaction. Associate members pay initiation fees of $2,500. Dues for both classes are $500 a year. The new class of "affiliated dealers" or "approved affiliates" might pay about $100 a year for the privilege of sharing commissions with regular and associate members. It is estimated that 4,000 such affiliates, covering every State, could be admitted.

Exchange leaders say the plan is still in the discussion stage, with no indication that it will be favored over any of the other schemes for "broadening the base of the associate membership."

All plans for "broadening the base of associate membership" recognize the axiom that an investment dealer steers customers into markets which pay him for his trouble. The problem is to create incentives for over-the-counter dealers and others, who have the giving of investment advice, to recommend issues listed on the Curb Exchange. This is said to mean some form of splitting commissions.

The committee has been discussing an arrangement which would allow any qualified dealer or person to become an "approved affiliate" on payment of an annual fee of $50 to $150. He would be entitled to a third of the commissions on business he originated. Presumably, he would make arrangements to phone his orders to the branch office of a regular or associate Curb Exchange member in the same or some near-by city. The cheapness of the affiliation, it is presumed, would bring in hundreds of dealers in small towns all over the country.

Assuming a deal on which the commission charged the customer would be $18 for 100 shares, the affiliate originating the business would receive $6. The house on the out-of-town end of the wire under most prevailing arrangements then would receive 60 per cent, or $7.20, of the remainder.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, July 22

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92	$4.91⅞	$4.2397
Cables	4.92¼	4.91⅝	4.2397
France—franc	.0276¼	.0276	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2289	.2288	.2288
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4015	.4015	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5494	.5493	.5537
Sweden—krona	.2536	.2536	.4537
Norway—krone	.2471	.2471	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2194	.2195	.2267
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2382
Greece—drachma	.0090½	.0090½	.0220
Austria—schilling	.0347¾	.0347¾	.0351
Czecho'via—koruna	.0297¼	.0291¼	.0426
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.1988	.2961
Hungary—pengo	.1888	.1888	.1899
Poland—zloty	.0452	.0452	.0748
Port'gal—escudo	.0075	.0075	.0101
Rumania—leu	.0234½	.0234½	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso¶	.2605	.2600	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2375	.2375	.4740
Uruguay—pesot	.4300	.4300	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2868	.2869	.8440
India—rupee	.3670	.3670	.6806
Java—florin	.5508	.5508	*
Hong Kong—dol	.3068	.3075	*
Shanghai—dol	.1844	.1844	.9613
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5745	.5000
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9962½	.9962½	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not Quoted. ‡ Free market. ¶ Parity changed; new value not yet determined. * Paper rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	69¾	70	68⅛	68⅝	— .00½
Sept	70½	71	70	70⅜	— .00⅛
Dec	72½	72⅝	72	72¼	— .00½
	Corn				
July	58	58¼	57¾	57¾	— .00¼
Sept	59¼	59⅝	58¾	59⅛	— .00¼
Dec	58¼	58½	57⅞	58⅛	— .00¼
	Oats				
July	26⅛	26¼	26⅜	25⅛	— .00⅞
Sept	25¾	25⅞	25½	25½	
	Rye				
July	52⅜	52⅝	50	51¾	— .00⅛
Sept	51⅝	52⅛	50¼	50½	— .00½

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Covering and trade buying influenced by strength in the domestic raw wool market today encouraged higher prices in an active wool top futures market. Holiday at Roubaix and Antwerp.

Futures closed here 5-10 higher.

	High	Low	Last
Oct.	82.3	82.0	82.0
Dec.	83.0	82.5	82.9
March	83.8	83.2	83.8
May	83.5	83.1	83.5

Spot standard tops 83.5, unchanged.

Paper Mill Expands

DEARBORN, Mich.—Expansion of paper mill facilities at the Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company costing $300,000 has been announced at the company's offices. The expenditure covers a building addition 266 by 60 feet and new equipment which will increase the paper mill's capacity by about 40 per cent. The equipment is designed for the production of a new resin board developed by Ford for use as upholstery backing in car body interiors. A new 1825-ton hydraulic press, also being installed, is the most powerful of its kind in the paper world.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 20: Receipts $14,706,805.44; expenditures $27,831,215.78; net balance $72,151,558,405.30, including $1,560,914,533.72 working balance; customs receipts for the month $13,975,787.83. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $200,669,548.68; expenditures $551,715,309.56, including $138,116,455.59 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $351,045,760.88; gross debt $37,116,313,641.77, a decrease of $47,908,013.43 below the previous day; gold assets $12,989,473,170.59.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y Sept. No. 3	1.85	1.87	1.85	1.87	
Wld Sept. No. 4	.99	.99	.99	.99	— .01
Wld March No. 4	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08	+ .01

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 41	107.26	107.25	107.25
24 3¼s 45-43	109.21	109.20	109.21
1 3¼s 46¾44	109.20	109.20	109.20
9 3¼s 47-45	106.15	106.13	106.13
1 3¼s 45	105.30	105.30	105.30
11 3¼s 49-46	108.18	108.17	108.18
10 2½s 48	104.14	104.14	104.14
3 3¼s 52-49	108.9	108.9	108.9
10 2½s 53-49	101.29	101.28	101.29
4 2½s 54-51	103.16	103.16	103.16
3 3s 55-51	106.17	106.15	106.17
18 2¾s 60-55	103.28	103.27	103.27
10 2¾s 59-56	102.28	102.28	102.28
21 2¾s 63-58	102.1	102	102.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	105.27	105.27	105.27
2 3¼s 64-44	106.27	106.27	106.27
8 3s 49-44	106	106	106

Home Owners' Loan

16 2¾s 49-39	102.22	102.21	102.22
2 3s 52-44	106.1	106.1	106.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	104	104	104
1 Ala P Wrap 6s '48	41	41	41
3 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	40	40	40
5 Alleghany 5s '44	75	75	75
25 Alleghany 5s '49	66⅝	65¾	66⅜
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	31	29½	31
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	92	91¾	92
17 Allis Chalm 4s '52	111	110½	111
17 Am E Corp Sm 5½s '49	62	62	62
1 Am Int S½s '40	103½	103⅜	103½
5 Am T&T 3½s '43	113¾	113½	113¾
17 Am T&T 3½s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Am T&T 3½s '61	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
5 Am T&T 3½s '66	105½	105¼	105¼
27 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	103½	103½	103½
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	97	96¾	96¾
23 Arm Del 4s '55	105¼	104¾	105¼
21 AT&SF 4s '95	90½	90¼	90⅝
17 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106⅜	106¼	106½
17 AT&SF T Sh 4s58	105¼	105	105¼
40 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	85½	85½	85½
18 A C Line 4½st4s '52	65½	65½	65½
3 ACL clt 4s '52	30¼	30	30¼
8 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	27	26½	27
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	49	48⅞	49
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	26	25½	26
81 B&O rfg 5s '95	24¼	24	24¼
2 B&O 5s '96 F	22	21	21¾
75 B&O 4½s '60	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞
17 B&O 4s '48	36¾	36½	36¾
15 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	33⅞	32¾	33⅞
15 B&O 5s SW '50	118	118	118
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	128½	128½	128½
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	105⅜	105	105¼
43 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	98¾	98¼	98⅜
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95½	95¼	95½
31 Beth Stl 3½s '52	36	35	36
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	36	36	36
4 Boston&Me 5s '55	106¾	106¼	106¾
4 Bkly Ed 3¼s 3¾5 '66	68⅝	68	68
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	86	85	85
6 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Bkly U Gas 6s '47 B	85	85	85
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	110⅜	110⅜	110⅝
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	28¼	28	28
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	49¼	48	49¼
4 Bush Term 5s '55	89	89	89
1 Can Sou 5s '62	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	119½	119½	119½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 Can Nor 4½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	97⅝	97	97⅜
10 Can Pac 4½s 48	81⅝	81½	81½
12 Can Pac 4s perp	104½	104½	104½
1 Caro C & O 4½s '52	87¾	87	87
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	100½	100½	100½
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	36	35	36
15 Cen New Eng 4s '61	59	58	59
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	73¾	72½	73¾
40 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	29⅛	29	29⅛
8 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26	26	26
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	78¾	78	78¾
15 Certain-teed 5½s '48	99	99	99
1 Certain-teed P&F 38-43s50	95½	95	95½
18 C&O 3½s '96D	22	22	22
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	93¾	92¾	92¾
26 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	90	89¼	89¼
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	97¼	96¾	97¼
11 CB&Q 4s '58	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96½	96⅜	96½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	14¾	14½	14¾
25 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	21	20½	20⅝
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	5½	5½	5½
3 Chi I & L 6s '47	11	10¾	11
22 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4	3¾	4
20 CMSP & P 5s 2000	29	28¾	29
1 CMS&P 4½s '88C	28	28	28
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	19½	19½	19½
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18¼	18	18¼
10 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	7¼	7	7
24 Chi & NW 4¼s'49	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17	17	17
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	10½	10½	10½
1 CRI & P 4½s'52A	4⅜	4½	4⅜
31 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	20	20	20
30 CRI&P 4s '88	9½	9¼	9½
3 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3 Ct Tte&SE rf2s56 '60	55	55	55
20 CTH & S inc 5s '60	45	44⅞	45
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	88½	88	88

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ch&W Ind 4s'52	91	91	91
5 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Cin Un Term 5s'57C	110	110	110
20 CCC&StL 4½s'77	75	75	75
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75	75
1 CCC&StL 5s '93	110	109¾	109¾
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	86½	85⅞	86⅛
13 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	81½	81	81½
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	46½	46	46½
7 Col & Sou4½s'80	96½	96½	96½
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94⅞	94½	94¾
15 Colmbia G 5s 1961	108¼	108	108
5 Col Ry Pw & L 5s'65	100⅝	100¾	100¾
22 Com'l Cred 3½s'51	102⅞	102¾	102¾
15 Com'l Cred 2¾sQs'42	105	104⅞	105
24 Cmwlth Ed 3½s'68	108	108⅝	108
10 Cmwlth Ed 4s '81	107½	107½	107½
126 Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	107½	107½	107½
67 Con Edis 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Cmwlth Ed 3½s'48	104½	104¾	104½
10 Con Edis 3¼s'46	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Con Edis 3½s'58	102	101¾	102
15 Con Edis 3½s'56	103¾	103⅝	103¾
30 Con Oil 3½s'51	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Consum Pow 3½s '67	103½	103¼	103¼
14 Consum Pow 3½s'66	97	96½	96½
12 Container 5s '42	51	51	51
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	39¾	39½	39¾
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	108⅝	108½	108½
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
28 Def & Hud 4s '43	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 D G & E 5s '51	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	13	13	13
1 D & R G 4½s'36	12¼	12	12
7 D & R G 4s '36	8	8	8
10 D & R G West 5s '78	106½	106¾	106¾
8 Det Ed 5s '52	113½	113½	113½
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	109¼	109½	109½
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	93	93	93
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	78	78	78
4 E TenV&G 4½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¾	16¼	16¾
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	24¼	23¾	24¼
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	46	46	46
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	103	103	103⅜
6 Fairbks Morse 4s'56	100	100	100
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	96	96	96
37 Fla E Cst 5s '74	81⅝	77⅞	81½
20 GenMotAccept 3s'46	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
10 GenStlCast 5½s'49	60½	59¾	60½
10 Goodrich 4½s '56	97¾	97⅝	97¾
1 Goodrich 6s'45	98⅜	98	98⅜
6 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	103¾	103½	103¾
14 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'46	102	102	102
15 Gt Nor 4s'46G	96¼	96	96¼
13 Gt Nor 4s'46H	88	88	88
4 Gt Nor 3¾s'47	73	73	73
7 GBay&W debB	87⅜	87	87⅜
1 Gulf M&N 5½'50	69	69	69
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s'37	58¼	57⅞	58
35 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	21¾	21½	21¾
17 IllBell Tel 3½s'70B	109¾	109¼	109¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s'52	45	45	45
8 Ill Cen 4s'52	49	48¾	48¾
8 Ill Cen 4½s'52	45½	44¾	45½
4 Ill Cen 4s'53	49½	49¼	49¼
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	43⅝	42¾	43⅝
40 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	47	46¾	47
3 IC&CSL&NO5s'63A	43½	42¾	43½
4 IC&CSL&NO5½s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107½	107½	107½
10 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	30	29½	30
44 Interb RTr 6s'32	64	63¾	63¾
13 InterbRTr rfg 5s'66	88½	87¾	88½
13 Interlake 5½s'47	102	102	102
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	62	61¾	61¾
2 Int RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	4	4	4
1 Int GtNor a) 6s'52	73¾	73½	73¾
1 IntHydroEl 6s'44	48	48	48
1 Int MerMar 4½s'41	87¼	87	87¼
1 Int Paper 6s'55	96	95¾	96
17 IntPaper 5s'47	99¾	99⅝	99¾
88 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	73¼	73	73
39 Int T&T 4½s'52	77¼	77	77¼
34 Int T&T 5s '55	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	95	95	95
5 Jones & Lau St 4½s'61	73½	72	72½
8 K C South 5s '50	72½	72½	72½
10 K C South 3s '50	151½	151½	151½
1 KingsCoEl&P 6s '97	103	102¾	102¾
16 Koppers Co 4s '61	55	54¾	54¾
18 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54¾	54½	54½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	83	83	83
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	36	36	36
1 Neh & NY 4s '45	28½	28¾	28½
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003	27½	26	27½
33 Leh Val 4s 2003	50	50	50
5 Leh Val Trm 5s '41	99¼	98½	99¼
2 Lowes 3½s '46	81½	80½	81½
8 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	97	97	97
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100¼	100½	100½
35 Louis & N un 4s '40	83	82¾	83
3 Louis & N 3¾s'2003	106	105¾	106
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	75	75	75
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	30	29½	30
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	76	76	76
5 Marion StShov6s'47	79	79	79
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	104½	104½	104½
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
33 MilEIR&L 5s '71	104½	104½	104½
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	68½	68½	68½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s2'78	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	47½	47½	47½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23¼	22¾	23¼
39 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	61¼	61¼	61¼
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38½	38½	38½
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21¾	21	21½
28 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	21	21

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21	21	21
7 Mo Pac 5s '80H	21½	20¾	20¾
11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	7¼	6¾	6⅞
38 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23	22¾	22⅞
9 Mob & Oh 5s '38	22½	21⅝	22½
46 Mob & O 4½s '77	99½	99½	99½
2 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106⅞	106½	106⅞
3 MonWPaPub5½'60	95¾	95½	95¾
17 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	53	52¾	53
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	55½	55½	55½
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	104	103¾	104
23 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	107¾	107½	107½
16 Natl Steel 4s '65	28½	28½	28½
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 N Eng RR 4s '45	125½	125½	125½
4 New Eng T&T5s'52	123½	123½	123½
1 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	100	99½	100
8 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	99½	99¾	99½
14 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
1 N Ori Term4s '53	34	34	35
5 NO Tex&M 5s '38A	35	35	35
5 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	108	108	108
1 NY&Q'ns E&P3½s'65	66½	65	66½
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	61	62½
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	68¾	68½	68½
16 NYC cn 4s '98	70	69½	70
6 NYC 3½s '52	62½	61	62½
17 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	83	83	83
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	69½	69½	69½
1 NYC La 5s 3½s '98	67	66¾	67
20 NYCh&StL 4½s'78A	82¼	82¼	82¼
11 N Y Conn 4½s '53	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 NY Edis 3¼s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 NY Grnwd L 5s'46	16	16	16
12 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19½	19½	19½
37 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 NY Steam 6s'47	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 NY Tel 4½s'39	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Trap R 8s'46 st	71	71	71
1 Niagara Fr 3½s'66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Niagara Pow 5s'55 A	108	108	108
1 NL&O Pow 5s'55 A	92	92	92
1 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	12½	12½	12½
1 Norf Sou 6s'61 st	105	105	105
13 Nor Am Co 5s'61	105½	104¾	104¾
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	75	74¾	75
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	65¾	66
2 Nor Pac 5c 2047 C	66	66	66
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58¾	58½	58¾
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	58¾	58½	58¾
8 Nor Pac Sta Pow 3½s'47	103	103	103
15 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	103	103	103
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	102	102
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	99	98¾	99
11 Ohio Ed 5½s'62	100	99½	100
15 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	107¾	107½	107¾
6 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	106	106	106
12 Pac Gas 4s'64	60	60	60
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	106	106	106
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	63	63	63
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	96	94	94½
11 Para Pict 6s '55	81¼	80½	80½
8 Para Pict 4½s'47	94½	94	94½
1 Penn Co 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
22 Pen P & Lt 4½s'81	103	103	103
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115½	115	115½
19 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	96	96	96
19 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	85	85	85
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93	92¼	92¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	81¼	81	81
3 Pen RR 3½s 52	110¼	110¼	110⅛
4 Peo GL&C 1st 5s '47	7½	7¼	7½
9 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	64	64	64
1 Pere Mark 4½s'80	94	94	94
8 Phila Co 5s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Phil Elec 3½s'67	5	5	5
4 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	16½	16½	16½
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	48	48	48
2 Pitt & WVa (3½s2 '58	64	64	64
6 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	17¾	17	17½
65 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	71	70½	70⅝
13 Radio Keith 6s '41	76½	76½	76½
2 Readg 4½s'97 A	103⅝	103	103
4 Rem Rand 4½s'56	100	100	100
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	93	91	91
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	91½	91¼	91¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	92½	98	98
2 Revere Cop&B 4½s'58	103	103	103
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	37	37	37
5 Rio Gr West1st 4s '39	13¾	13½	13¾
2 R I Ark & Lou 4½s'34	103¾	103¼	103½
3 Rochester Pow 4½s'66	57	57	57
3 St LIM & G4s R&G'33	12½	12½	12½
1 St L S F 5s '50B	12¼	11¾	12½
51 StL S F 4½s '78	10½	10	10
26 StLSF 4½s '78 ctm st	13½	13	13
5 St LS F 4½s '50 A	24	24	24
1 StLSW 5s '52	31½	31½	31½
10 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	98	98	98
3 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	112¼	112¼	113¼
1 SanAntPubSvc6s '52	9¼	8¾	9¼
43 Seab A L cn26s '45	8½	8½	8½
5 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	14	13½	14
4 Sea A L 4s '50 A	6½	6½	6½
5 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Sea-AirFla 6s '35A ct	103½	103½	103½
25 Shell Un 3½s'51	76	76	76
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41			

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	90	13	13	13	— ⅛
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	67	67	67	— ½
81¾	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	30	81⅞	81⅞	81	
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	30	52½	52¼		— ¾
13½	5½	Corn Exch pf	110	8⅝

Sculptor Honors American Artist And Art Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Hugh H. Breckenridge, for 42 years an instructor and Dean of the Faculty in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, is commemorated in a bronze bust by Charles Grafly, now placed among the Academy's busts of great American artists.

Mr. Breckenridge exerted a remarkable influence on America's outstanding artists during his long career. He was born in Leesburg, Virginia, and studied in the Schools of The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and with Bouguereau, Ferrier, and Doucet in Paris. He acted as director of his own summer school of art at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and the list of honors accorded him in life as a painter includes prizes in almost all the great expositions, medals and awards from outstanding art institutions all over this country and as far away as Paris and Buenos Aires.

The sculptor, the late Charles Grafly, was a Philadelphian, and also a student of the Academy where he taught for 36 years after further study with Chapu and Dampt in Paris. His monumental works include the Gen. Meade Memorial in Washington, and The Pioneer Mother in San Francisco.

This bronze is from the original plaster in the possession of Mrs. Breckenridge and portrays Mr. Breckenridge as he appeared a few years after completing his studies abroad.

Millions Found Needed to Bring U.S. Maps to Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 22 —Existing maps of the western United States require $11,000,000 in field work to bring them up to date, Dr. William Bowie, formerly chief of the Division of Geodesy, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, told the American Society of Civil Engineers at its sixty-eighth annual convention here yesterday.

The United States is the most inadequately mapped of all the so-called progressive countries in the world, Dr. Bowie said. He pointed out that while 48 per cent of our country is topographically mapped, actually not more than 15 per cent of its area is adequately mapped—because most of our maps are old and all are on too small a scale to meet present needs.

As an indication of the great need for adequate maps, Dr. Bowie listed the following public works which would find them of great aid: Highway location, construction and maintenance; control and prevention of floods in rivers and streams; irrigation projects; hydro-electric power development; water supply projects for cities, towns and villages; sewage disposal systems; pipelines for carrying oil and gas; aqueducts; electric power lines; telegraph and telephone lines; engineering developments planned in national parks, state parks and forest areas.

"Vast amounts of money are spent annually on the public works enumerated above," said Dr. Bowie, "and yet they are carried on in most instances without a knowledge of the physical facts of the earth's surface, that can be shown on a modern topographic map. The waste involved is enormous and it is inexcusable."

Religious 'Objector' Denied Citizenship

PATERSON, N. J., July 22 (AP)—A clergyman who said he would not bear arms for the United States in war because it was against his religious principles to take human life, was denied American citizenship yesterday.

The Rev. Angelo Benvenuto, Italian born father of 11 children, told Judge Robert H. Davidson religious scruples prohibited him from killing in war, but added:

"I am willing to do anything else for the United States in the event of war, in my capacity as a Minister."

Judge Davidson, in denying his final application for citizenship ruled:

"That is not enough. Americans born here must bear arms, and naturalized citizens can't be put into a separate category."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous, Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Sell 21 gorgeous Christmas Folders in metal foil Copper Gift Box for $1; profit 100%; 7 other assortments. Finest Personal Christmas Cards, with name. Get samples. JANES ART STUDIOS, 62 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Big profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-40, Mass.

LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Show 21-card, $1 Emboss-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortments; name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 801 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate private beach sailing golf: instruction swimming riding tennis. Art music and languages optional arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services 418 week up Brewster Mass

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight profesional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Get biggest line—make more money. Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments galore. Liberal commission. 1938 Leader $1 Assortment 21 folders. Your profit 100%. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Wallace Brown, 225 5th Ave., Dept. 62-A, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MANUFACTURER'S agent, Salesman, desires connection representing outside manufacturer for Chicago territory. Prefer industrial line. V. R. PETERITI, 2758 S. Springfield, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SIX STYLES—Gay aprons of fine percales, six for $2.35—twelve for $4.50. Retail 50c each—good profit.
MARIAN F. BINNER
8 Buel Place, Woburn, Mass.

ANTIQUES

ONE double, two single drawer pine blanket chest; burly maple front; reducing prices; open eves. Abbott's Shop, 56A Falmouth St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New, modern apartment with three exposures; private bedroom. Brentwood Village. 1310 Saratoga Ave. N. E. Dupont 2153.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartment, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
47 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313. Garage ASP. 4820

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR GOOD USED CARS
See Mr. Schramm
Hoover Motors—Motor Mart Bldg.—Boston

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

TO POINTS OF INTEREST to Christian Scientists in and around Boston, Concord, N. H., private car, moderate rates. A. B. BROSS, 76 Gainsboro. Com. 8217 or Com. 7877.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE for rent, July and August, in Bethlehem, the heart of the scenic WHITE MOUNTAINS; ideal vacation land with pure mountain air makes this a most desirable place. Apply to
M. PRYDE, Orange, Conn.

THE HILLS, WADING RIVER, L. I.—Modern furnished cottages; electricity; three to five rooms; quiet location; mile to beach; reasonable. DALOZ, Tel. Shoreham 2414.

COUNTRY BOARD

BRADFORD, N. H.—HILLWARD, quiet, restful home; simple, wholsome food carefully prepared; a balanced meal is featured; rates, American plan, $16 per week; per day, $3 up.

LITTLE FALLS, N. J.—Quiet, refined, modern home for rest, excelent table. EMILY N. ROSE, 57 Prospect St.

VOGEL-GWYN WRENTHAM, MASS. Tel. 19
Excellent food; boating and bathing; $18 per wk.

WARREN, MASS.—Cuter Farm; all modern conveniences; large, comfortable, airy rooms; screened porches; shady lawns; nearby lake; farm grown produce; quiet, refined, restricted; references; $12 weekly, $45 monthly. ELIAS CUTLER.

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating 9 suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night). Longacre 5-6600. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7822 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest Home or rest and study Care if needed. Booklets.
AMBER C. DOW, 47 Waltham St.
Tel. W. N. 3384 West Newton, Mass.

THE MAPES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—7 rooms, quiet residential section; beautiful trees; 33,000 sq. ft.; oil heat; garage; sacrifice for immediate sale. Write Box C-9, Th Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Wellesley 2448.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Stucco craftex 8-room house, with 2 baths, $13,000; worth looking at. Ti. Wellesley 1638-W

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-480 553 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch Tel Nevins 8-3400.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston LAF 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

Apple Hill Inn Bantam Lake
P.O. Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game room, tennis, lake sports. Folder, MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs.

HOTEL NEW EDFORD
First Ave. and Kingsley St Asbury Park, N. J.
Home Cooking. Modern Private Baths.

ORFORD, N. H.—Historic "Elm House"; home cooking, fresh vetables; antiques; sports at nearby lake; room and board, $18-$25 weekly; two tots also available. Telephone 39-5. SARAH L. HOYT.

PRINTNG

PRINTING—Every desction, helpful and economical service. CALL HINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, or will change for place in Massachusetts, a busines home, 15 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, oil burner, all new; shore property; Maine, 50 miles from Boston; $7500, easy terms. 12 Benton Street. Stoneham 0637-M

For Sale—Lexington, Mass.

Georgian Colonial, thoughly insulated, 8 rooms, 2 baths, summerhouse, garage under house. 17,000 feet of land well financed; must sell at once. Call Wellesle 2177 or Mystic 2838.

$4700 Jamaica Plain, Mass. White City Seion. 7-Room Brick. All Gas Excellent Condition. Screened Porch. Real Value. Call MR. SCHRAMN. Jamaica 1737-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WINTHROP, MASS.—Rooms with meals; ocean and harbor bathing; water view; $14 weekly. Colonial Inn, 600 Shirley St. Oce. 0220.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BURLINGTON, VT.—Guests welcomed at the Willards; attractive room and location. 132 Colchester Ave. Phone 10-M.

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Top of Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large verandas. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Suite 9 — Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Neon.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—AMBER LANTERN
344 South St. Route 10
Attractive, Quiet Rms—Twin Beds

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, 3-room furn. suite, 1st floor; near Thilmother Church; free parking. Hendrickson, 84 Gainsboro. Com. 5513.

BOSTON, 108 Gainsbo—Light, attractive, airy rooms, near The Mother Church, free parking. MRS. H. B. CARNE, Com. 7877.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborgh St. — Attractive, outside room, modern hse; reasonable; near The Mother Church. COl 9763.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—room with kitchenette, other rooms, plaza, convenient location, permanent or trasient guests; parking. LONgwood 8715.

N. Y. C., 418 Central Prk West—Large furnished, attractive room private family; reasonable; one block to 8th Avenue subway. Call Atkinson, ACademy 2377 after 6 P. M.

N. Y. C., 405 West E Avenue (Apt. 4N), (84th)—Homelike, cool, safe, double; Riverview; near church; kiten privileges; moderate. SU 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 251 W. 95th St., Apt. 2-W—Large airy studios, running ter, meals optional, excellent transportation, home RI 9-9277.

N. Y. C., 105th St. (5 West End Ave.)—Large, airy, Eastside, housekeeping room; transportation excellent. C. 2-9279. 1VES.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REPAIRING

FISKE BROS., Depot Sq., Lexington, Mass.—Bicycle accessories and repairing; lawn mowers and cutlery sharpened; saws filed, soldering.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, age 30 years, single, Bachelor of Laws; expert stenographer and typist; fluent correspondent; thirteen years' varied private secretarial and statistical experience under military and industrial executives; accustomed to responsibility; desires to leave present employment for better private secretarial or other position having opportunity for advancement; reference exchanged. Box "A," The Christian Science Monitor, 418 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENTLEWOMAN desires opportunity in Protestant home where managerial, sewing and secretarial ability can be useful; moderate compensation; unencumbered; drive car. Write Box F-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Rocky Neck Guest House; clean, comfortable rooms; near art colony, beaches, tennis, golf, swimming, surf bathing, boating; with meals $3 per day up. Tel. 2662.

"GREEN SHADOWS"
OLD LYME, CONNECTICUT
A restful, delightful place for a vacation. Excellent food. Reasonable rates.

HAVERHILL, N. H.—GREEN DOOR INN; lovely historic town; excellent food; restful environment; rates reasonable; day, week, over night.

ON THE SOUND, North Shore, Long Island, private beach, safe bathing; beautiful country estate; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., New York.

SKY LINE FARM
Located in Vermont hills, three minutes' drive from large village; modern, clean, restful. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

VACATION at Edgewood, Deer Isle, Maine; beautiful location on Penobscot Bay, reached by boat or automobile; airy rooms; modern conveniences, home cooking; beach.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, near Hyannis, Mass.—Warm, salt water bathing and beautiful beach; 7 rooms, modern conveniences. FORD, Fiske St., West Dennis, or BReakers 2025-R.

CAPE COD, MASS.—AUG., 4-RM. BUNGALOW, SCREENED PORCH 2 SIDES; BATHING, H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE. TRO. 9037, KIR. 6502.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL—Sunday evening, July 31, at 8:30. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concert. Choral Society; rehearsals 25c weekly.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0078-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds, screens; repairing, summer furniture; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Fram 3131 Worcester 4-2807.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDS MOBILE
745 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

VACATION SUGGESTIONS
Flashlights, Fishing Tackle
Tennis Balls and Racquets
Picnic Grills, Charcoal, etc.
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
Arlington 0114 444 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330. 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
Gifts for all occasions. Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired. Cash for your Old Gold and Diamonds. Beads restrung 35c and up.
Telephone LIBerty 6347
26 West Street, Boston, Mass.

PACKING MOVING
D. W. DUNN CO.
STORING SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 3000

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVES SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbot 2400

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Milk and Cream
Grade A
From Selected Dairies
QUALITY SERVICE
CHARLES LARSSON
TELEPHONE H. P. 0920

BRAINTREE

Free Delivery to All Parts of
BRAINTREE
FOY'S MARKETS
INCORPORATED
1177 Hancock St. 39 Franklin St.
QUINCY
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
COOL SUMMER FOUNDATION GARMENTS
GIRDLES, PANTIES, CORSELETTES from 2.50
Sears ALLSTATE TIRE SALE
Liberal trade-in allowance for your old tires
Mounted without charge
Free parking in our service station while you shop
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

The Harper Method Shop
Clara D. Chisholm
All branches of Beauty Culture
Eugene Method Permanent Waving
Tel. 6220 231 Main St., Barrister's Hall

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4360 400 MAIN STREET

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330. 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

RED CAB
ASPinwall 5000
TAXI SAFETY SERVICE SATISFACTION

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
— SUMMER SPECIAL —
Ladies' and Men's White Suits Dry Cleaned $1.00
CALL . . . ASP. 8828
Prompt Service
Main Plant and Office 374 Boylston St.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Card and Gift Shop
844 MASS AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

NORWEGIAN
Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include BURNETT'S Pure VANILLA
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 Brattle St. Kir. 7515

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

KIR. 0735
HERSUM & COMO, Inc.
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
PIANO & FURNITURE MOVING
BOSTON, CAMBRIDGE & BELMONT
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

SAGE'S
TRO. 2211
25c and 10c
Easy to Prepare
Economical to Serve

CONCORD

Wadsworth-Howland Bay State
PAINTS
Lead and Oil
All kinds of brushes
WILSON LUMBER CO.
OPP. B. & M. DEPOT TEL.

DEDHAM

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey St. East Dedham

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
FOODS and BEVERAGES
Canadian Imperial
Pale Dry Ginger Ale
Contents per dozen 80c
Where Quality Meets Value
DEDHAM SQUARE Phone 0010

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 PUTNAM ST. TEL. 3693
"Distinctly Different"
Visit Our Unique Food Shop
It is AIR CONDITIONED
We cater to those who demand Quality Baked Goods

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

It's Fun to Buy
SMART THINGS!
That's Why More and More People Are Shopping at
Nichols & Frost, Inc.
Corner Main and Putnam Streets

Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

Lesure
5 Putnam Street
Tel. 848
Lovely Hand Made Danish Silver Compotes, Vegetable Dishes, Tea Sets, $3.00 to $35.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

Refreshing as a Cape Ann Breeze!
GIFTS
from
THE BLANCHARD STORES
125 Main St. 17 Hancock St.

HAVERHILL

Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

CLAUDE S. SHANNON
FLORIST
Greenhouse, 12 Commonwealth Ave.
Tel. 2013
Flowers for Every Occasion

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

BAIL'S CLEAR-AWAY SALE
Our twice a year stock clearing sale . . . Quality merchandise . . . Shoes for men, women, and children . . . Leading styles at worthwhile reductions . . .
"Buy With Confidence"
NAPOLEON BAIL 188 HIGH STREET

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
NEVA-SPLIT LAPIN
(Dyed Coney)
FUR COATS
$58
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
Prices may advance July 1
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
336 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1320
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries and Fruits
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Native Broiling Chicken.....lb. 35c
Native Roasting Chicken.....lb. 39c
California Juice Oranges doz. 29c, 39c
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice. No. 5 tin 27c
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

SUMMER SALE
Dresses—$2.95 up
Millinery—$1.00 up
EDITH H. VAN AMRINGE, INC.
1711 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0441

Arthur's Auto Repair Shop
851 MASS. AVE.
General Auto Repairing
Towing Service
Willard Batteries—Lee and Goodrich Tires—Monogram Oils and Lubrication
Tel. LEX. 1070-W

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator .. It Saves You More

LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Be prepared for those
Summer Picnics
Replenish your pantry shelves from our Groceteria.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940

E. A. Wilson Co.
MID-SUMMER
Furniture Sale
The Bon Marché
65 Weeks to Pay!
July Clearance Sale
Ends Saturday
Extraordinary Values
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

NOW—We have included our Entire Stock of
Shadowate Suits
in Our Annual Summer Clearance!
Regular $20 and $22.50 Tropical Worsteds. Two piece suits that weigh but 38 ounces.
Now Marked Down to $16.50
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Breakers 3737

T. W. ROGERS CO
welcomes
North Shore Vacationists
- We have been an outstanding factor in Lynn's retailing for over 54 years.
- We own and operate EVERY department under our roof—no leased departments here.

DEPARTMENT STORE UNION ST.

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW TEAM deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
OPEN EVENINGS
Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Prices Reasonable
We Buy Used Fur Coats
WESSELL FUR SHOP
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

MEDFORD

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
Try Our FROSTED MALTED
—a drink that you eat
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6289

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680
Long experience in shoe business means good fit, good material, good style.
NEWHALL'S
SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET

ANDREWS MARKET
Richardson & Robbins Chicken and Puddings
MEATS AND GROCERIES
510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

Melrose Florist Co.
Wedding Bouquets
Sprays and Flowers for Every Occasion
345 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628
Control garden pests with our spraying material.
Garden Hose, Lawn Mowers
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
COAL OIL
Tel. 0794-0795

CLOSE-OUT SALE
of all Summer Hats, featuring $1.00 and $1.95 specials
EVELYN NADEAU
MEL. 3468-M 491 MAIN ST.

NEEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

Fancy Fresh Fowl.....lb. 29c
Legs Spring Lamb.....lb. 29c
Granulated Sugar .....10 lbs. 45c
Large Sweet Juicy Oranges..doz. 39c
Sutton's Market
Phone Need. 1643 Free Delivery

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
TELEPHONE 5000

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

NEWTON CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone West Newton 1606, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
MADAME RUTH BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
REDUCED PRICES ON SUMMER PERMANENTS
36 Langley Road Cen. New. 0607

LUTHER PAUL CO.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Cen. New. 0590

NEWTONVILLE

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

STAR MARKET CO.
Genuine Spring Young Lamb, 27c lb.
304 WALNUT ST. NEW. N. 8400

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2311-M

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

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ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializin in Ladies' Hairdressing
35 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

HART'S STORE
Fruits Vegetables Meats
FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
Dial 7336—7337

SHALETTS Cleaners—Dyers
Our new sterilized cleaning process.
Monite Moth-proofing
insures clothes against damage for 6 months without any extra cost.
70 NORTH STREET Phone 5475

SPENCER CORSETS
Corselettes, Girdles, Brassieres
We create a design especially for you
MRS. MARTINEAU
DIAL 2-1713

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424 North Street
HOME MADE CANDIES
SALTED NUTS
CHEEZ CORN 60c LB., 15c ¼ LB.
Mail orders filled

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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'blue coal' Cleercoal
New England Coke
Quincy Coal and Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Pre. 0047

Fern S. Wadleigh Beauty Parlor
Frederics and Machineless Permanent Waves
665 Hancock Street
Wollaston Pres. 6166

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mean summer flannels. We clean them perfectly, without shrinking.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

WRIGHT ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
SALE $8.65
REMICK'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

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MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
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for the Home
685 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

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COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 MAIN ST. TEL. READ. 0461
Agents for Malden Melrose Gas Co.

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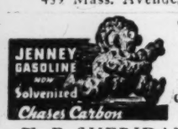
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington



Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
T. F. SHERIDAN & SONS
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0059

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1 P. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office. Dial 8611
Residence. Dial 4-7294

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Waltham Supply Co., Inc.
Plumbing, Heating, Electrical Supplies, Hardware, Paints
707 Main St. Tel. Wal. 2213-2214

Adrian Smith
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleanser
Work Called For and Delivered
818 Main St. Tel. 4528

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If you are in the Market
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See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

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Home Supplies . . .
COAL COKE OIL LUMBER BUILDING MATERIALS PAINT GRAIN FERTILIZERS
F. DIEHL & SON, Inc.
180 Linden St. Wellesley 1530
1876—Diehl's Dependable Deliveries—1938

THE CHINA HOUSE
Specialists in
CHINA • GLASS • POTTERY
LAMPS • DINNERWARE
SHOWER and WEDDING GIFTS
•
469 Washington St. Tel. Wel. 0315

Call WELLESLEY 0172
SWIRLS and CURLS
Thirty Church Street
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
EUGENE Machine • ZOTOS Machineless

WELLESLEY HILLS

For Fine Foods . . .
Variety . . . Service
. . . Prompt Delivery
Call Wel. 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

Is Your Car Ready for Trips?
LUBRICATION BATTERIES (Battery Water?) GULF TIRES GOOD GULF GAS
Douglas S. Turner
GULF OIL STATION Wel. 1840
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike (Route 9)
(Next to Wellesley Hills Fire Station)

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SPECIAL PURCHASE
Nationally Known
COTTON FROCKS
87c $1.69 $1.95
Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
Washington Square, Weymouth Landing
Wey. 1102-M

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DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

Revere Ice & Fuel Co.
CURTIS OIL COMPANY
A. H. CURTIS, Mgr.
Coke and Heating Oil
Highest Quality Coal
Estab. 1912 Revere 0085

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHICHESTER, Sussex — The Priory Guest House, Guildhall Street. Quiet, central position; summer terms 3-4 guineas.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 feet up—Grounds, billiards, dancing tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd. S. W. 7 Resident proprietors.

BIRMINGHAM — Good board residence for gentlemen; gas fires in bedrooms, telephone, electric light. Hilton, 3 Pentham Rd., Erdington.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HERTFORDSHIRE—Happy country home offered to one or two small children as companions to own boy. BALLANTYNE, "Rolfe-wood," East Ridgeway, Cuffley, Herts.

FLATS TO LET

SUSSEX, LEWES—Attractive, self-contained flat, unfurnished; 6 rooms, modern conveniences; fine downland views; south aspect. Apply Wycherley, Lewes 29.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist, Eugene Permanent Waving, whole head 21/-. 106 Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey Tel. 2611 Richmond.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ESSEX—A 16th century house, situated in beautiful surroundings; for sale, £2500; sea bathing at the end of garden, and all yachting facilities. CAPT. CANT, Stone House, West Mersea.

LONDON, S. W. 16—Charming labour-saving house overlooking Streatham Common, south aspect, freehold, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms (2 with balconies), kitchen, bathroom, etc.; water softener; central heating; garage, well-stocked garden; £2750. TYSON, 32 Streatham Common South. Pollard 4034.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDX. — Freehold, very pleasantly situated, 8 rooms, semi-detached house, garage space; well-stocked garden; good cupboards; easy reach Pinner. 10 Highfield Road. Phone 846.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH, Branksome Park—A lovely house standing in eight acres of woods; one mile from sea; six bed, two bathrooms, three reception; to let furnished for summer, 20 gns., or for winter, 15 gns., including gardener; cook, maid would remain.
ASH & CO.
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West

MID WALES — To let, in rural district, charming small country house; small vegetable and flower garden well stocked; tennis lawn; garages and outhouses; 6 bed, 3 reception, bath, H and C.; recently vacated; 25 miles from sea on main London-Birmingham line; £65 p. a. Apply Adams, Carno, Montgomeryshire.

POOLE, nr. BOURNEMOUTH — Well FURNISHED residence, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; 1 acre; situated beautiful Branksome Park; sea, mile. Thompson, "Marrington," Balcombe Rd.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BERKSHIRE—Lady received as paying guest, cottage, old village near Downs; £2 2 0. Amos, Little Thorpe, Aston Upthorpe, Didcot.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home; every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects; secretarial training can also be arranged; entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR. and MRS. BRYAN CLIPPS, 18 De La Warr Road.

HOVE, Sussex—C/o R. 10 Salisbury Road—1-2 spacious bedsitting rooms with breakfast 30/-; 2 sharing, 2½ gns.; own meters; quiet; private house; garden; central; near sea.

HOVE 3, SUSSEX 6 Adelaide Crescent—Expansive sea views; central; secluded gardens; H and C., gas fires, bedrooms; 3-5 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Buckwell. Hove 306211.

HOVE SUSSEX—Comfortable sunny rooms; gas fires; quiet, refined; garden; min. sea; excellent cuisine MISSES HEWETT 6 Sackville Road.

SOUTHAMPTON—Guests welcomed in comfortable, modern house; good position; quiet; garage; terms moderate. Mrs. Phillips, 24 Blenheim Avenue.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences, glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE PEVERELL High Salvington, Worthing.

WEST CORNWALL.—Comfortable old Cornish manor house as guest house; situated main coastal road; bath, H. and C. Apply MRS. HEDGES, Bosavern House, St. Just.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests, Terms 2½ gns.
Mrs Dallas, Kelso Linden Rd. 'Phone 420

WEST WORTHING—Near sea; gardens; modern, comfortable home; sunny, secluded garden; children welcomed. "Ombersley" Hythe Close. 'Phone 1065.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object, 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

KENT.—Help wanted for cafe and housework. Apply Hine, MILL CAFE, Cobham, Kent.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW FOREST — Near small town; required, 2 ladies or friends, as cook and housemaid/companion; Christian Scientists preferred; all modern conveniences, good sitting-room, etc.; must be really good plain cooking and experienced waiting; help for upstairs work and rough; interview essential; one lady, 2 children in holidays. Box W-874, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

EX-PUBLIC school man seeks representation with progressive concern; prefers English appointment; would travel abroad. Box W-1110, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BOURNEMOUTH — Kathleen G. Newman, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., A.T.C.L., M.R.S.T. (Pianoforte); also A.L.A.M. (Elocution) gives lessons in the above subjects at 31 Christchurch Rd. Tel. Bournemouth 6444

England

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OLIVER DANN
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Licensed Dealer in Game
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The Noted House for Freshly Made Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to Maidstone Bus Office

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Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

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SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 369
Personal Supervision Resident Director
MARY STAMPTON

For Better Milk
SAND HALL AND SIDLEY FARMS
Phone BEXHILL 442

BEXHILL-ON-SEA (Continued)

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FLORIST
15, ST. LEONARDS ROAD
PHONE BEXHILL 679

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You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS *at the*
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHIL D
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

ESQUIRES LTD.
FIVE WAYS
Edgbaston, Birmingham 15
"For Better Quality Men's Wear"
Telephone Edg. 3036

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

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SEE ALLEN'S
FURNISHED HOMES
Two furnished homes built actually in the showrooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk around and inspect the displays at your leisure.
J. J. Allen Ltd.
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BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512, also at London, Southampton, Southbourne

Telephone 1207 6 Avenue Road
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Noted for Delectable Home Made Food
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4 ALBERT ROAD
It is only 50 yards from the Bournemouth Arcade. It is most comfortably appointed and serves you with the best of home made food.
Try it once and you will come again!

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BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
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Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
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Telephone 6750/6751

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13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
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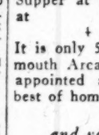
The Arcade, Boscombe
858 WIMBORNE ROAD MOORDOWN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Expert in Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Setting, etc.
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Phone Winton 2136

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Service twice weekly to Bournemouth, Southbourne, Christchurch, New Milton, Bransgore, Ringwood, Ferndown, Wimbourne and Canford Cliffs.
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BOSCOMBE
Stocks of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
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THE STORE FOR VALUE and SERVICE
Established nearly 50 years
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For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Phone 2253 Lowest Prices HOVE

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DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Holiday, Beach and Swim Wear
JOLLY & SON LTD.
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63 Queen's Rd. Bristol, 8. MASSINGHAM
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
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Hand-coloured Snaps. Enlargements in sepia and colour.
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New branch at 153 Ashley Road

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Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
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Agents for BRAEMAR

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For Best Quality
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Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

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Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
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All Toilet Requisites
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AND 18 HILL STREET MAIDSTONE

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Provisions
Cooked Meats
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And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
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Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

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(COALS) LIMITED
FUEL SPECIALISTS
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HIGH STREET, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

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• Removals and Warehousing.
• Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
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The House of Millinery
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The House for Drapery Goods of every description
AGENTS FOR
CHILPRUFE
Phone 346 Leamington Spa

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Central Garage
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Service Specialists
Any Make of Car Supplied

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The Grenfell Laundry
for High-Class Hand Work
57, GRENFELL ROAD
'Phone 613

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

NORTHWOOD

Leslie Burrough
Tailor and Furrier
announces changes of address
TEMPLE HOUSE
CHESTER ROAD
Northwood Phone 661

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OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
WEBBERS (OXFORD) LTD.
Oxfords Progressive Store
Sole Agents for
Liberty and Ladies' Jaeger Wear
Immense Stocks. Competitive Prices

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J. Perrett & Son
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
TORBAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Phone 5276
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COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
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WALTERS' GARAGE
Any make of car supplied. Repairs by expert mechanics. Driving tuition for "L" test. Specialists in car and wireless batteries by
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3 mins. from Christian Science church
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ON THE SPOT
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SAME DAY CLEANERS
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First class work, quick service, reasonable charges.
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Dorset
Phone Parkstone 1176

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SOUTHSEA'S STORE
Sixty Departments of Fashions and Furnishings
Restaurant, Hairdressing, Man's Shop
Phone 3698 Estd. 1860
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(Portsmouth) Ltd.
COAL & COKE
Head Office 9, Fawcett Rd., Southsea
Also at 198 Copnor Rd. Phone 2737
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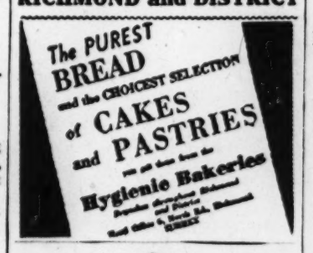

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Beaver Uses His Tail as a Trowel?

The beaver has a very unusual tail. Unlike the rest of his body, which is covered with thick hair, the beaver's tail is hard and scaly and quite hairless. It is broad, thick, and flat, and shaped much like a paddle or a trowel.

Now, the beaver lives in a hut (or "lodge," as it is called) which he usually builds out in the middle of a stream. He uses logs and tree branches, which he piles very cleverly, and then plasters the structure with clay and mud, imbedding in it stones to give added strength. Besides the lodge, the beaver builds a dam across the stream, to keep the level of water around his home constant. He constructs the dam of the same materials as the lodge.

The fact that the beaver is such an architect in the mud, coupled with the resemblance of his tail to a mason's trowel, has given rise to

the commonly accepted belief that the beaver uses his tail as a trowel. This belief is completely unfounded, as has been proved by close observation of beavers at work. However, the beaver's caudal appendage is not without its usefulness. Indeed, its value to its owner seems to be threefold.

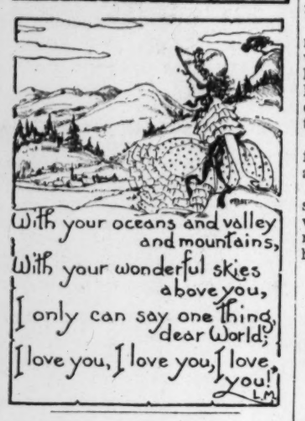
First, the beaver uses his heavy, muscular tail as a prop or support when standing erect on his short hind legs. Such a prop is particularly important to the beaver because much of his work, such as tree-felling, is done while erect.

Second, the beaver uses his powerful tail as a rudder and, perhaps, as a sculling oar.

Third, the beaver uses his tail to sound an alarm by slapping the water a sharp blow, the resulting noise being audible for as much as half a mile.

W. P. Keasbey

Sunbonnet Sue


With your oceans and valley and mountains,
With your wonderful skies above you,
I only can say one thing, dear World;
I love you, I love you, I love you!
LM

Sparrow Finds a Broom

A Story for Children

The broom had fallen out of the window. It wasn't the only thing that had fallen out of that window. Yesterday a pot of jam had fallen out and the fieldmice had gobbled it up. The day before that the cook book had fallen out, but the fieldmice couldn't read so it lay there undisturbed. And now it was the broom.

For quite a while the broom lay there on the grass, and then along came Sparrow.

"Ah," chirped he, "a broom made of straw." He hopped around it. "Straw, straw," he chirped, "the very thing to use in building my nest."

He caught a piece of the straw in his bill and pulled at it. He pulled and pulled, but the piece of straw would not come away. It was fixed tightly to the handle of the broom.

Sparrow was wondering how he could get a piece of it when a wee, squeaky voice said, "Hulloa, Sparrow, can we help you?"

Sparrow looked up and saw two fieldmice with very bright eyes close beside him.

"How can you help me?" he asked. "I want to get some straw out of this broom to put into the nest I'm building."

One fieldmouse looked at the other. "We can do it, can't we, pal? We have sharp teeth and we can gnaw that straw." And just to prove to Sparrow that they could, they showed their tiny white teeth.

Sparrow was delighted. He sang a few notes and chirped, "Please do it then for it's very nice straw." He flew up on the window-sill, and those fieldmice began to gnaw the straw, one on one side of the broom, the other on the other. They didn't speak a word, they just gnawed with a wee, scratchy sound.

Snap, snap, snap away fell the straw from the broom handle and lay scattered among the grass.

"There you are, Sparrow," the fieldmice cried, "help yourself."

Sparrow flew down. "Thank you," he said. "There's more than enough for my nest. I'll tell the other sparrows who are building." Away he flew, carrying some straw in his bill.

The fieldmice waited. They were happy because they had helped Sparrow. "There'll be some fine nests in the countryside," the first fieldmouse said to the second.

Of a sudden, there was a fluttering of wings just overhead. "Look," the second fieldmouse cried, "the sparrows are coming!" On they came with a loud chirping, ten, twenty, thirty sparrows. Down they swooped on the grass. They caught up pieces of straw and off they flew chirping louder than ever.

The two fieldmice laughed. "They've taken all the straw," the first fieldmouse said.

"All but one piece," the second answered. "Shall we take it?"

"Yes," the first said, "we've a liking for straw ourselves." He stared at the piece thoughtfully, blinking and winking his bright little eyes. "It's not much, but sometimes—" he shook a wee paw at the other—"sometimes a little is nicer than a lot if you've made others happy."

"Right-o, pal," the second fieldmouse answered, and straightaway they began nibbling with happy hearts.

Values

True benignity when it becomes a constant habit, is to be preferred before the wealth of the world.—E. Davies.

Accomplishment

The joy of conquest is richer than the joy of heritage.—Punshon.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Ostriches, giraffes, jaguars, lizards together with Indian saris, Japanese kimonos, Scotch kilts, or Turkish fezzes.

Letter Division: REPUBLICAN. 1234567890

Letter Juggling: Potters, protest.

How Many Girls?: 20.

Trees and Their Characteristics: Spruce—dandiest; pine — languishing; beech — near the sea; plum—straightest; olive—peace; chestnut—old story; locust—insect; fir—warmest clad; laurel—victory; palm—part of hand.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Office Chair Covers

Having made the rounds with her plan of re-covering chairs and davenports for housekeepers, one woman turned to offices for such work. She found in many dentists' and doctors' waiting rooms a need for such work, and the professional men were glad to have someone who could decide for them what to do with the worn pieces of furnishings.

Doing over these, she was often asked to make new drapes of curtains for the office as well, or office coats or helper's uniforms.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

Union Oil Bulletin: Did we ever tell you about the chap who sent his car to the auto laundry and got it back with the starter button missing?

Los Angeles Times: Chemists in Italy have found a way to make rubber from tomatoes. Now to figure out a tire patch of a lettuce leaf and mayonnaise.

San Francisco Chronicle: Five inns in a single English county are named "The Jolly Farmer." Another favorite is "The Unicorn," also a mythological creature.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club From M. P. Rea, Clearwater, Fla.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, Aug. 5, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Daily Anecdote

The Right Words

Once when the famous Madame Recamier was asked how she succeeded so well in making her guests feel their welcome, she replied that three words sufficed.

When they arrived she said, "At last!" And when they made ready to depart, she said, "Already?"

Quotation for Today

THE height of human wisdom is to bring our tempers down to our circumstances, and to make a calm within, under the weight of the greatest storm without.
—DEFOE.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Peoria, Ill., reader writes that, traveling in foreign countries, sojourners may find—

XGMIPKFRG, VPISEBRG, DS-VHSIG, APUSIJG, MXVRMFRI ZPMF *PLJPSL GSIPG, *DSNS-LRGR OPEXLSG, *GKXMKP OPAMG, XI *MHIOPGF BRUURG.

Letter Division

This is from the Junior Puzzler. The 10 letters in this letter division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But, try solving it arithmetically:

LEN)AUIBC(RBE
LEN
—
PEIB
PRNN
—
RIBC
RELN
—
UAC

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

E O P R S T T

How Many Girls?

There were 44 young persons at a certain picnic. The number of boys was 16 fewer than twice the number of girls. How many girls?

Trees and Their "Characteristics"

Can you identify the "characteristics" of the trees named below. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	spruce	old story	
2	pine	warmest clad	
3	beech	dandiest	1
4	plum	insect	
5	olive	part of hand	
6	chestnut	victory	
7	locust	near the sea	
8	fir	languishing	
9	laurel	peace	
10	palm	straightest	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Shorter Inch

The official length of an inch in England is microscopically shorter than the inch used in American industries.

Shift in the National Diet

From the days of just being something in the back yard, the turkey has become a herd animal with a value of its own. It is now herded on prairie plains where Texas longhorns once grazed.

In Lighter Vein

Regnuing

Rejuvenation may be learned
By visiting the zoo,
For there you'll find an animal
Though old, who's ever gnu!

Young Webster

A boy at school, when asked to describe a kitten, said:

"A kitten is a little bundle of fur that rushes like mad at nothing whatever—and stops before it gets there."

Unsettled

A grocer said to a youth in his shop, "I hear you folks are going to New Zealand shortly. Are you going to settle there?"

"Er, well, I don't expect so," said the boy. "I fancy we'll keep on having the things charged, the same as here."—Minneapolis Journal.

The Court Yields

"This is the fourth time you have been before this court for traffic violations," remarked the Judge, severely. "Aren't you ever going to abide by our laws?"

"Give me time, Your Honor. Give me time," replied the man.

The Judge promptly complied with the prisoner's request.

The Playing of It?

Franz Strauss, the father of Richard Strauss, the great composer, was a wonderful musician, capable of playing almost any instrument, but specializing in the French horn. He utterly detested Wagner's music, and one day when he was playing under Wagner's leadership in Munich, the composer said to him:

"Strauss, you can't be such an anti-Wagnerite, as I hear. You play my music so beautifully!"

"And what," asked Strauss, "has that got to do with it?"

Worth Knowing

Typical weekly food cost in the United States is from $2 to $3 a person. The Bureau of Home Economics, however, finds that some families get along with less than $1 per person per week for food, while many spend more than that per day. The Bureau found that at the $2 spending level, about one seventh of the families of the country obtained first-rate diets.

Now It Can Be Told

"A naturalist says in this book that fish have no means of communication."

"Huh! So that's why they never respond to the lines I drop them!"

Might Be That

From a schoolboy's essay:

"A semicolon is a period sitting on top of a comma. Some think that the first time a semicolon was used was when some man did not know whether to use a comma or a period, so he used both of them together."—Pasadena Post.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

Liverpool, England

The truth of Shakespeare's statement that "There's a divinity that shapes our ends" was well exemplified in the case of a woman living here, who, in an emergency, had to communicate without delay with her brother living in London.

As he had no telephone, his sister telephoned to a number in London which she believed to be that of the house opposite to her brother's. A stranger answered the call, and although unacquainted with either brother or sister, asked to be allowed to deliver the urgent message.

Subsequently it transpired that this stranger had had to travel six miles to deliver the telephone message.

Caption Contest

Snapshot and verse to Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Robert Satterwhite, Orondo, Wash.

Please!

They told me never to scratch on the door,
And that barking too loud was a sin;
So I've patiently waited
For ever so long—
Won't somebody Please let me in?

The following have been adjudged the best 10 captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which appeared on July 8:

"Expectancy"

Alma R. Wagner, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mayme Sturgevant, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Jennie M. Zang, Arbuckle, Calif.
Emilie M. Todd, Culver City, Calif.
Hannah Krane, Portland, Ore.
Emma Swank, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jessie M. Rager, Johnstown, Pa.
Mrs. C. M. Cocanougher, Chicago.
Nell R. Buchanan, Tampa, Fla.
Fannye Cohn, Evanston, Ill.
John Rothrock, Washington.
Lucy R. Pleasant, Shreveport, La.
Thusnelda Heckel, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. C. G. Lincoln, St. Petersburg, Fla.
James Mitchell, Miami, Fla.
George W. Tryon, New York.
Millicent Grace, Vineland, N. J.
Audra M. Dahl, El Monte, Calif.
Flora M. White, Wrenshall, Minn.
Nellie T. Richardson, Pasadena, Calif.
Alta M. Phillips, Los Angeles.

"Watchful Waiting"

Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Louise Landweer, San Francisco.
Nell Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.
Kathleen Young, New York.
Grace Gardner, Savannah, Ga.
Eleanore A. Tenner, Butte, Mont.
Hattie Ketchern, Hamilton, Ohio.
Laura Yoxall, Detroit.
Harry Hoegemann, Jacksonville, Fla.
Daisy D. Nigman, Wauwatosa, Wis.
E. G. Alexander, Philadelphia.
Henriette Cavallo, York Harbor, Maine.
Ada Norris, Cockeysville, Md.
Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City, N. J.
Paul W. Thearling, Wyandotte, Mich.
Gordon A. Longway, Syracuse, N. Y.
Olive Rice, Longmeadow, Mass.

"His Master's Voice"

Laura P. Broby, Montreal.
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Helen M. Baker, Los Angeles.
Louise A. Hoffman, New Orleans.
Georgia McCann, Chicago.
Minnie Grogan, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Margaret Lehman, Chicago.

"Smilin' Through"

Blanche Barre, Deposit, N. Y.
Rosa C. Smith, Chickasha, Okla.
Mrs. Stuart Riddle, Birmingham, Ala.
Ethel Y. Berry, South Pasadena, Calif.
Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.
Regina Pursglove, Los Angeles.
Alta M. Phillips, Los Angeles.

"Wistful Waiting"

George A. Hastings, New York.
Alida Hammond, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. F. O. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.
Beulah I. Pitts, Philadelphia.
H. L. B., Bethlehem, Pa.
Marie Claussenius, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

"Please"

Roberta Selleck, Cambridge, Mass.
Ruth Wright, Hebron, Ind.
Lester Brown, Fort Wayne, Ind.
B. V. Searls, Portland, Ore.
Isabella Crocker, San Francisco.

"Seeing Through a Glass Darkly"

Wylena C. Davis, Tampa, Fla.
Marie Claussenius, Boothbay Harbor, Me.
Hilda P. Burke, Denton, Texas.
Rose M. Ingram, Los Angeles.

"Dog Watch"

Olive Rice, Longmeadow, Mass.
Claude Barber, Chicago.

"A Pane-full Gaze"

Nellie T. Richardson, Pasadena, Calif.

"When a Fellow Needs a Friend"

Caroline Hollingsworth, York Harbor, Me.

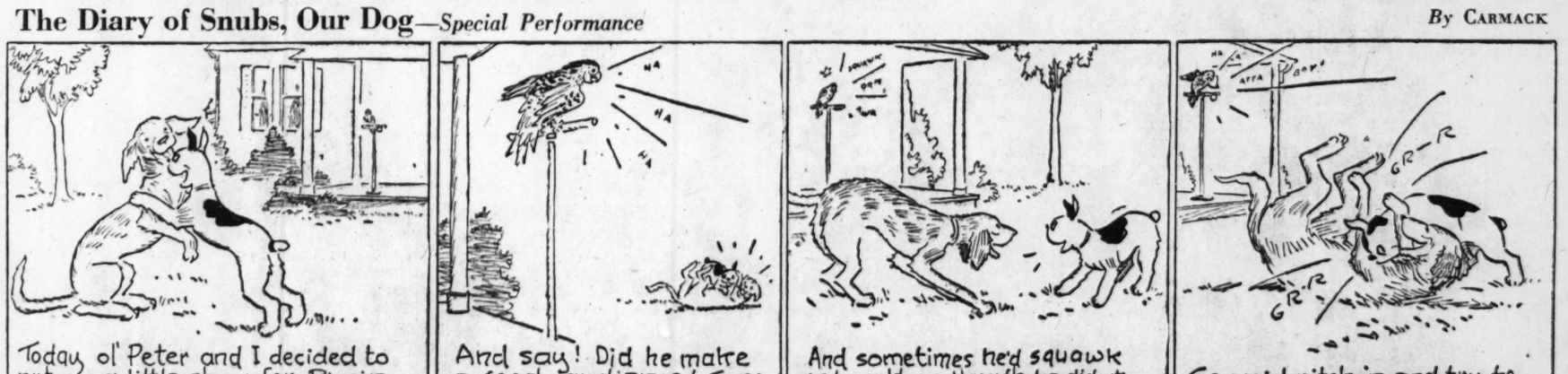
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*New Developments*

By LE PELLEY

TELL ME — SINCE YOU BOYS WROTE THIS WILD, SUSPICIOUS STORY, DID YOU SEARCH THAT OLD HOUSE??? DID YOU FIND OUT WHAT WAS THERE ???
No
No — WE DID NOT..
THEN SUPPOSE YOU COME BACK TO THE OLD, EMPTY HOUSE WITH ME AND WE WILL CLEAR UP THE MATTER....
JAMES, IS THERE A GANG THERE?
YOU'LL SEE...
FOLLOW ME..
WELL..HERE WE ARE BACK AT THE OLD HOUSE AGAIN !!
YES-YES, IT SEEMS WE JUST CANNOT STAY AWAY !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Special Performance*

By CARMACK


Today ol' Peter and I decided to put on a little show for Pippin the parrot —
And say! Did he make a good audience! Sometimes he'd laugh to beat the band
And sometimes he'd squawk and scold as though he didn't like the way our tussle was going-
So we'd pitch in and try to make it a little livelier —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hungry Farmers*

By THE HAGERS

NOW TINY, ARMED WITH HOES AND RAKES, SET OFF TO WORK WITH OTHER DRAKES
IN AUNT MATILDA'S MELON PATCH. IT SEEMED SHE'D HARDLY DROPPED THE LATCH
WHEN BACK THEY CAME. ALL MUST BE FED. POOR TINY, QUITE BEWILDERED, SAID,
"FOOD DISAPPEARS MORE RAPIDLY THAN LUNCH AT MY FRATERNITY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An All-American Victory

SOMETHING beyond the making of peace between two erstwhile disputants—important as this peacemaking is—lies behind the satisfaction with which Secretary Hull and twenty diplomats representing countries of the Pan American Union hailed the agreement between Bolivia and Paraguay ending a century-old feud over the Chaco. For as Mr. Hull pointed out, "unless there had existed a very real inter-American solidarity in support of our peace machinery" the treaty might have been beyond attainment.

The termination of the Chaco dispute, and the settlement by peaceful means of questions which were not settled by fighting points to the realizability of a similar achievement in Central Europe, where problems no less solvable than those in South America are perplexing statesmen. For a while the Chaco dispute appeared to be insoluble, and at one time the conference on the Bolivian-Paraguayan boundary seemed on the verge of failure, which would have meant a resumption of war.

That crisis was met. When a world-wide solidarity comparable to that hailed by Mr. Hull for the Americas is operative in support of peace machinery, that machinery will be made to operate successfully. As a contribution to such solidarity every citizen in every nation on every continent can contribute his determination that it shall be done, his faith that it can be.

Now for the Court's Opinion

THE Department of Justice has advised the Treasury Department in a five-volume report that in its opinion the reciprocal Federal and State taxation of securities and salaries now exempt would be constitutional and would be so supported by the Supreme Court. Possibly the wish is father to the opinion, for it is well known that this Administration, like several before it, has desired to do something about the problem of tax-exempt securities. But the report is buttressed with voluminous marshaling of evidence, argument and precedent, and several recent decisions of the Supreme Court have indicated that it would go a long way in this direction.

Widespread discussion has made it abundantly clear that equal taxation would be sound and beneficial public policy. Were Congress promptly to pass legislation making the regular, uniform rates of the federal income tax apply to all securities henceforward issued by state or federal governments and to salaries paid by them, it could be determined whether the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution is as broad as that of the Department of Justice.

Placing the Price-Fixing

JUDGE PATRICK T. STONE of the United States District Court for Wisconsin has evidently exercised a keen selective judgment in assessing responsibility for the anti-trust laws violations which a jury six months ago found to exist on the part of a large number of oil companies and oil company officials. Carefully analyzing the evidence, he has fined twelve companies $5,000 each and five individuals $1,000, besides costs, which have made the alleged price-fixing on gasoline an expensive piece of business for them. The conviction was set aside for lack of evidence as to one company and ten officials, while new trial was granted to three companies and fifteen other individuals.

The result indicates a disposition on the part of the court to apply the law with discretion and common sense. Among the five individuals sentenced is Charles E. Arnott, vice-president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, whom the Government charged with being the ringleader in the concerted movement to raise retail gasoline prices by raising the price paid for "distress" stocks of gasoline after the collapse of NRA. Judge Stone declares he is satisfied there was "ample evidence" that the companies did thus control the market. Yet, notwithstanding the Government attorneys apparently had chosen his court as one most likely to be favorable to their point of view, he has refused to sustain a blanket conviction even after it had been obtained from the jury and has limited the responsibility to men sufficiently within the circle to create a strong presumption that they knew what they were doing.

Had the verdict been set aside in its entirety, the Department of Justice would have been armed in its assertion to the anti-monopoly congressional investigating committee that the anti-trust laws are too loose to be of any effect. Had it been affirmed in toto, businessmen would have had ground for saying they were obliged to work under the shadow of an uncertain sword. As it is, the case provides an interesting and pertinent study for the committee, but as to important details rather than as to sweeping indictments in the effort to define monopolistic practices or price-fixing.

FLYING ACROSS the ocean seems to be becoming quite common now, but it makes a nice excursion on a hot summer's evening.

Japan Looks Southward

TWO quite different factors, the coming into power of a Cabinet which aims at a more vigorous prosecution of the war in China and the Chinese action in cutting the dykes and inundating territory which lies across the territory which the Japanese armies must cross in order to reach Hankow, helped to give a southern turn to Japan's military aspirations.

This is not the first time that the idea of trying to shorten the war by striking at Canton has come up in Japan. There was much discussion of this project in Tokyo last December and January. Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Home Minister and a champion of the aggressive expansionist viewpoint in the Japanese Navy, was known to favor it. Indeed the Japanese Navy, for professional reasons, has always been more interested in the southward line of Japanese expansion, while the Army has been more inclined to favor forward movement on the Asiatic continent.

It is not known with certainty why the idea of an attack on Canton was shelved last winter. Quite possibly the strained relations with America and Great Britain which followed the sinking of the *Panay* and the firing on the British river gunboats *Ladybird* and *Bee* was a deterrent to a new operation which, since it would be carried on in close proximity to the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, would involve risks of further incidents. The Army, moreover, was indisposed to the further dispersion of forces which the landing of an adequate expeditionary force near Canton would involve.

For a time it seemed that Hankow would be the primary objective of the more energetic military operations which closely coincided with the shake-up of the Japanese Cabinet. The desperate Chinese action in cutting the Yellow River dykes and turning a large expanse of the countryside into a slimy ooze over which military movement is extremely difficult may have had the indirect effect of strengthening the hands of those elements in Japan who believe that Canton is a more desirable object of attack than Hankow, since the occupation of this metropolis of South China would stop at the source the inflow of munitions to China through Hong Kong and thence, via Canton, to Hankow and the fighting fronts.

Pickaback

AVIATION is giving headline hunters a run for their reading time these days. Anything but spectacular, yet nothing if not significant as an airmark in the development of commercial flight, is the arrival at Port Washington of Britain's four-motored Mercury with cargo via Ireland and Montreal. To say that the inaugural flight of this paying parasite was uneventful says everything for the mechanical feasibility of this slightly fantastic way of launching a heavy-laden airboat into the sky.

The method offers a happy combination of added commercial profit and added mechanical safety. Getting a plane off the water with fuel enough to fly the Atlantic and cargo enough to make it pay is a mechanical hazard the pickaback system neatly circumvents since the load a plane can easily sustain aloft is sufficiently more than the load it can safely lift from a surface takeoff.

Judging by reports of the flying start from Foynes, the cargo-carrying Mercury leap-frogged her parent plane with all the graceful maneuverability of a frisky yearling. All of which leaves the skeptics hard and fast aground. It is typical of these up-and-going times, too, that headline readers have not long to dwell on any one phase of what transportation is accomplishing overhead. Keeping up with the Hugheses, the Corrigans, the pickabacks—and now the German catapult plane Nordmeer, just in from the Azores—has been a big week's work.

Summer Scene

ALTHOUGH the year has passed the meridian, the landscape in much of the United States, thanks to generous rains and an absence of the 100-degree days, retains the semblance of spring. The patches of late-blossoming white clover are reminiscent of April snows. Maple, elm, and cottonwood have not lost their vernal freshness, while the flowers—zinnia, petunia, hollyhock, and daisy—bloom in such variegated profusion that, to the occupants of the low-flying airplane which drones lazily overhead, the earth, with its rainbow splashes of color, may well resemble the palette of a busy painter at the close of the working day.

But, while flower and foliage may lead to the belief that May is here to stay, closer inspection reveals a shopworn spring. The greens are fading from the leaves, the flowers appear less fresh, while stubbled fields of wheat and rapidly ripening corn remind that summer has begun to wane. Already in the air there is a hint of haze. Soon the season of county fairs will be at hand, to be succeeded by a series of "harvest homes" which proclaim more clearly than all the calendars that the golden days of Indian Summer are not far away.

The Road to Mandalay

HIGH over Rangoon, its scores of spires and minarets and temple towers visible for many a mile across the flat countryside, rises the mighty Shwe Dagon, high objective of every Buddhist pilgrim. Along the river, almost in its shadow, lie the stern-wheel craft that ply the romantic Irrawaddy which leads in serpentine windings far into the north and through regions well off the beaten track of travel.

One is about to cast off. Directly you shall "hear her paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay" as she makes her way through the long canal that leads into the Himalayan-born stream. And if you elect upon her to follow for yourself the road to Mandalay you will be embarking on a mild adventure full of unusual charm and the long-sought "something different."

* * *

If, as a matter of wise preference, you take a freight boat, you will probably be the sole European passenger and that is the best way to see the country and its people. Your cabin will be on the upper deck at the bow and it will have a cozy little screened veranda and a private bath. You will have, too, an individual servant, a brightly garbed Burmese who will address you as "Sahib" when he brings your cup of tea at dawn. The food of the ensuing day will be simple but sufficient, and as the vessel tarries at one riverside village after another you can go ashore and forage through the markets for yourself, sure to find a fine variety of tropical fruits.

The middle and after part of the steamer, whose lower deck is only a few inches above the river's turgid flood like that of a Mississippi River stern-wheeler, is full of Burmese, country folk going and coming among the many village ports between Rangoon and Mandalay. All, especially the bright-eyed, smiling, demure Burmese women, appealing blend of Indian and Mongol, are gaily attired and in holiday mood. There are native musicians and story-tellers and vendors of eatables. As the noon hour comes they supply many a squatted circle about the steamer's ample decks.

* * *

Night approaches by and by, the swiftly passing tropical twilight yielding with startling abruptness to the heavy shadows that throw themselves across the tranquil stream. The banks are not far apart and through the odorous foliage comes the sweet whisper of a gentle cooling breeze. The saffron river divides evenly into heaps of white foam as the sharp bow cleaves it, and upon either silent green-clad shore little wavelets run playfully up and down in our wake. It is a perfect tropic night on the romantic road to Mandalay. M. T. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Humanizing War"

"FLYING has brought new horrors in modern war," Premier Chamberlain told the British House of Commons [recently]. Thereupon he proposed an international code to cover bombardments from the air. . . . This is directly in line with Secretary of State Hull's recent demand for the humanizing of war practices.

All war is inhuman. But this is no time for hair-splitting. If we can't abolish war—and we don't seem able to do that—perhaps we can minimize some of its more barbarous practices, even if it proves impossible to end them altogether.

Time was when soldiers made a show of parading the bodies of babies on the points of their spears. Wells were poisoned. The wounded were finished off with brutal pike thrusts. Prisoners were blown from the muzzles of cannon. Such things were an accepted part of war. Today they are taboo, and civilized nations pretty generally observe the ban. It isn't much, but it is something. . . .

Civilization, if there is such a thing, should begin to work on this problem now. As a first step, it should act on the Hull-Chamberlain suggestion.—*New York World Telegram.*

James Weldon Johnson

AS HEAD of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he worked for his race along sensible lines, recognizing the limitations, insisting upon the possibilities.

He was, of course, a crusader, but he brought to that calling a record of achievement. Perhaps more than any other modern Negro he is responsible for starting the flood of Negro self-expression of the past few years. As a Negro leader he worked for anti-lynching legislation, backing up his position by personal investigations of particular lynchings. After one of these trips, he records in his autobiography, he concluded that the moral degradation of the lynchers was the object of almost as much solicitude as the sufferings of their victim. "The truth flashed over me that in large measure the race question involves the saving of black America's body and white America's soul."

But James Weldon Johnson the passionate crusader would not have been half so effective had not he been preceded and accompanied by James Weldon Johnson the song writer, book writer and tireless worker in facts and statistics. His life, perhaps, is a bench mark against which future Negro progress and advancement may be measured for some time to come.—*Sun*, Baltimore.

Pickaback—U. S. Style

It Was a Famous Journey

ELIZABETH glanced at her watch, as she stood in the theater foyer. "You are half an hour late," she observed severely.

What could I reply? I have never made any claim to be on the Ickes standard of punctuality. I therefore took the strategic line of indirect self-defense. "We shall be in plenty of time to eat ice cream in the first interval," I said, with some subtlety. Elizabeth is the least militaristic of women, but Napoleon's remark that an army marches upon its stomach is capable of wide application. The atmosphere perceptibly brightened.

"Let's go in quickly," Elizabeth said briskly, "before they've sold it all." But I felt that even this masterly stroke of diplomacy had not entirely restored the situation. Something more was needed to re-establish my reputation. Little did I think what an opportunity that evening's play would suggest.

* * *

It was "The Ghost Train," done by a company of local amateurs. The curtain was up as we tiptoed to our seats. On the stage was a reconstruction of a village railway waiting room in the southwest corner of England. Rain pattered on the roof; a singularly noisy wind machine soughed industriously in the wings; and, with a wild rush and a realistic whistle, a train dashed along the back cloth.

But neither Elizabeth nor I was paying much attention to these exciting happenings. Our eyes had been caught by the railway posters adorning the waiting room walls. They were both of Cornwall. In one a narrow road ran down to picturesque harbor and a Mediterranean-blue sea; in the other, a young girl was striding through a field of flowers beneath a pellucid sky.

I never could resist Cornwall, the only English county that has the authentic Celtic magic. As the curtain fell I looked inquiringly at Elizabeth. It required no words to say, Shall we go to Penzance tomorrow? With dancing eyes Elizabeth said yes.

It was then that inspiration descended upon me.

The play we had come to see was, as I have said before, "The Ghost Train."

The posters we were looking at were railway posters.

It was plain by what way we ought to go to Cornwall.

"Not only," I said, "will we spend the week end in Penzance, but we will reach it through Plymouth; and"—this is where I made my shattering and staggering pronouncement—"we will pass through Plymouth at 2:37 p. m. exactly and precisely. In fact, punctually."

"Oh yeah?" replied Elizabeth.

It is really rather worrying. I can't think where Elizabeth picks these expressions up.

* * *

The next morning found us on the 10:30 a. m. Cornish Riviera Limited, with our faces set toward the west, toward the lost land of Lyonesse and Arthur's Vale of Avalon, at the beginning of what is credibly said to be the finest train journey in England. Plymouth lay 225 miles away, and we had 247 minutes in which to reach it. No more, and no less, for the Riviera Limited leaves Paddington Station on the absolute stroke of 10:30 every morning of the week. It is timed by radio.

It is indeed a train—perhaps the only train in the world—that came out of radio. The first wireless signal ever sent out is supposed to be that which Marconi dispatched to St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1901, from the tiny Cornish bathing cove of Poldhu, which is close to the fifteenth century church of Gunwalloe that is now half buried in drifting sands. Two years later the future George V and Queen Mary opened at Poldhu the earliest of Britain's big wireless stations. The Great Western Railway Company arranged for their royal patrons to travel down to Cornwall by a special train that made railway history. So triumphant was its run that it was decided to make it a regular service, and the 10:30 limited came into existence.

To this train, then, we entrusted our fortunes and my reputation. We sped through the entire southern breadth of England, down the Thames Valley, the most English part of England, with Windsor for royalty, Eton for education, Runnymede for liberty, and Henley for sport; we passed over the lush meadows and breezy downs of Berkshire, celebrated by Matthew Arnold in "The Scholar-Gypsy," through the green woodland of Savernake Forest, past the gray waste of Salisbury Plain, till we came to the opulent fields of Somerset, once hidden beneath the sea. At Exeter, 174 miles from London, we made our first stop before Plymouth, and then coasted for many leagues between the sea and the great red cliffs of Devon, until finally the thousands of Plymouth's slate roofs were rushing by our carriage windows.

"What time is it by your watch?" I asked Elizabeth with pride.

She looked at it closely. "Eighteen minutes to three," she replied.

The world began to swim round me, but it came to a sudden stop as she added, "I always keep it five minutes fast."

My momentary lack of confidence was a thing to be ashamed of. The Cornish Riviera Limited is never late.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Wide Horizon

From Peaceful Singapore

By Reginald Smith

SINGAPORE, S. S.

SUPERFICIALLY, it would seem that this title must be quite untrue. Recently we staged our first official black-out. This only affected part of the city, but it caused several Chinese newspapers to suspend publication for a time, and caused considerable discussion in the places where it was supposed to be effective. Many of us, not appreciating the geographical limits of the black-out, conscientiously shut off all lights just to see what the effect would be.

The war in China has had numerous repercussions here. The frequency with which Chinese newspapers bring out editions, the way in which papers are quickly sold on the streets, the enormous interest that is being taken in affairs far from here, all show what a terrific mental effect the war in China is having on the majority here.

Taking part in maneuvers recently was the latest regiment in the British Army—a regiment composed of Malays. They have been encamped some miles from the city, and the public was invited to see them. We have become quite used to military planes roaring overhead; those of us who know where the military are encamped have become accustomed to seeing the vast barracks which have sprung up in so many parts of the island; and warships in our harbor are a common sight.

Because of all these things it would seem that Singapore is prepared for war, is facing the possibilities that war will bring, and has induced upon itself a war mentality. Nothing, however, would be further from the truth. It is, surely, in the ordinary, everyday, things of life that we shall really discover how peaceful is the atmosphere of this great city and its surroundings.

Visit our local cinema theaters and study the attentive crowd. You will possibly be surprised at the taste of our cosmopolitan audiences. We can only show our approval (or disapproval) of the films presented to us, but we do this not uncertainly. I have taken the trouble to study not merely the European but also the Asiatic side of the audience, and a poor film soon means an empty house. We have become very particular about our film fare: Paul Muni in "Zola" appealed to us as much here as anywhere else in the world; only last night I shared the emotions of a packed house looking at Boyer and Garbo in "Marie Walewska." The other evening "Victoria the Great" made a very strong appeal to local audiences, so that queues of people were waiting before those attending the performance had left the theater. Jeanette MacDonald in "Firefly," and Charlie Chan in his numerous pictures, make a strong local appeal—only eclipsed by "Tarzan." This will possibly convince you that there are other matters besides a possible war interesting us just now in Singapore.

A traffic commission is now sitting and hoping to disentangle the complications that arise from the fact that we still have numerous bullock carts, many hundreds of rickshas, and several thousands of bicycles (all of which now have to be registered). Add to all this—fleets of trolley buses, and thousands of private motorcars, and remember that our city is practically innocent of pavements and so pedestrians must walk in the roads; and you have a state of things that can only be equaled in Tokyo and Shanghai at their worst.

It may justly be asserted that 95 per cent of the population of Singapore consider that they are living in a peaceful city, and they merely take what are possibly preparations for the future as a frill on the surface of their lives.

Defense of Corrigan, Expert Mechanic

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I protest the well-intentioned, but what I believe to be unjust, press treatment of young Corrigan's flight to Ireland. To make out that his plane was a "haywire" job or a "jalopy" is to confuse his courage and, doubtless, inspiration with a gambling or careless attitude.

Let us summarize this question. The machine, as originally designed, was a four-passenger job approved by the Department of Commerce. This meant it was a sound, flyable affair. It was limited by two things, a 90-horse-power motor and a small gasoline supply. Government approval even with a 90-horse-motor meant it could fly in any reasonable weather. Extra horse power would mean the ability to buck unfavorable conditions. So Corrigan bought two old motors of higher power, took the best parts of both and built a first class motor. If you don't believe that, look at its record of hundreds of hours of safe flying!

Once a plane is flying satisfactorily with a good dependable motor its distance ability is limited only by its gas supply. So Corrigan built welded tanks (he is an expert welder) and carried extra gas in lieu of the three passengers the ship is capable of carrying.

Corrigan did not take a blind chance on the frame. He had the machine stripped down two and a half years ago, personally checked every part of it, recovered it, and ever since has lavished on it the loving care that only an expert mechanic can.

There is nothing as conservative as a good airplane mechanic. American mechanics have established a tradition. Responsible for lives other than their own, they have fully lived up to that expectation. Corrigan rates "tops" among these men, and in planning a trip across the continent and Europe you may be sure that the plane measured up to every essential requirement, even if the doorknob was loose.

Thus, though not of latest style the ship was obviously sound, the motor good, the gas supply sufficient. This leaves navigation. Corrigan had as many instruments as Lindbergh. He had studied navigation. Lindbergh had made it. Why couldn't he? Following through what other men had done, using maximum care, is not necessarily foolhardy.

Douglas Corrigan thus appears to not only have gone on a well-prepared trip, even if a 1929 standard was used (and aviation hasn't changed fundamentally much since then), but he probably knew more about the last detail of his ship and motor than any other pilot that has ever flown the Atlantic. He had built, nursed, and lived with it for years. Perhaps he did take a chance, perhaps unnecessarily, in making the flight. But that charge could be made against most Atlantic flights. Even Hughes' praiseworthy flight, he admitted, had no particular purpose.

For whatever rule infractions he may have committed, let Corrigan be censured. But let's not put a stigma on the one thing which is literally the life of a good airplane mechanic—his own machine mothered to its last ounce of perfection and only put through paces which it obviously can stand.

V. D. H.

Dover, Mass.